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Defend 16 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prisoners;
Rush Funds, Protests!

WESTERN WORKER

"Soviets of Workers
Are a Higher Type of
Democracy"—Lenin

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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RECORD FAKED TO FRAME C. S. ATTORNEY

Scharrenberg Keeps Seamen Off Tanker Strike Committee

Prosecution Opens Final Argument in Syndicalism Trial

COURT RECORD FALSIFIED
IN LEO GALLAGHER
CONTEMPT CHARGE

BULLETIN
SACRAMENTO, March 26.—Yesterday the state began its arguments to the jury, with each side being allowed twenty hours to present its side. Four hours were wasted by Buzzard Buchler in ranting, distorted and senseless attack on the defendants. He claimed that a few disillusioned radicals of Sacramento on direct orders from Moscow planned to overthrow the government.
As proof of this he cited such acts as getting ten new members in three months organizing, forming revolutionary theatres, and demanding unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers. Other crimes charged against the defendants were joining sports and YMCA groups and participating in aiding strikers.
Buchler is to be followed by Goldman for the defense.

SACRAMENTO, March 26.—The frame-up trial of 15 workers for Criminal Syndicalism is expanding into an attempt to frame Leo Gallagher, defense attorney, on a citation for contempt of court. A transcript of that part of the testimony concerning the contempt of court citation shows that the testimony is being deliberately falsified in the records.
For example, Judge Lemmon asked Gallagher: "Do you dispute me?" And Gallagher answered, "Yes, I do." This has been changed to read, "Do not dispute me" and the answer, "Yes, I do."
Gallagher said later: "Do you question the veracity of my client?"
The falsified court record reads, "Do you say that my client speaks English?"
Also, Gallagher said: "The court should congratulate the defendants for the promptness with which they have attended the trial, considering that they are not working, and dependent on others."
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7.)

L. A. MILLINERY WORKERS STRIKE

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 21.—Three hundred millinery workers are on strike today, with hundreds of others expected to join the walk-out as fast as they can be notified of the call.
The strike decision was reached last night, following a conference between Max Zaritsky of New York, president of the Hatters, Caps and Millinery Workers International Union, and Isadore Shapiro, local business agent.
Shortly after establishing picket lines today at loft buildings on Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the strikers assembled at Walkers Auditorium. Both Zaritsky and Shapiro addressed the Walker Auditorium meeting and assured the strikers that others would join the strike as fast as they could be notified of the strike decision.
The strike grew out of a proposed new agreement with the employers in which the union demands a 20 per cent increase in wages and hearings for discharged workers.
Dr. Towne Nylander, director of the Regional Labor Board, said that workers had agreed to arbitrate, but employers had rejected the overture. When handbills, concealed inside labor newspapers, were offered for sale by picketers, police seized the handbills.

MERRIAM TAX PLAN HITS SNAG, SOLONS FEAR CONSTITUENTS

SACRAMENTO, March 26.—The first of Merriam's sales tax proposals by which he hopes to wrest millions of dollars of new revenue from the people reached the Assembly today in the form of A.B. 1271, introduced by Lyon. This bill would make possible the collection of the sales tax on goods shipped into California from other states. A companion bill, also introduced by Lyon is A.B. 1273 which would put teeth into the sales tax bill by taxing rentals of property and by imposing the tax on goods made by artisans.
Both bills came in for attack and many amendments were proposed. One was made and adopted, without opposition, to exclude motion picture film rentals from the tax. But when Assemblyman Jones proposed an amendment to exempt foodstuffs, Lyon set up the howl that such an exemption would cost the state 35 millions in revenue. But other assemblymen, under pressure from their work-constituents, joined the fight for exemption of food from the tax and Lyon was obliged to make a strategic retreat by re-referring.
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2.)

DARCY TO SPEAK IN SAN FRANCISCO, APR. 2

Sam Darcy, district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on Tuesday, April 2, at Mission Turn Hall, on "The Communist Position on Trade Unionism."
Darcy will draw a graphic picture of the American trade unions of today, whose outstanding characteristic is the struggle for control between the bureaucratic minority of officials, constantly collaborating with the employers at the expense of the best interests of the workers and the mass of the membership, the rank and file, whose organized power within the trade unions is being felt more and more.
In the course of his talk, Darcy will review the defeats of fakers under the dictatorship of fakers like Green, Ryan, Vandeleur, Scharrenberg, and describe the tremendous significance of the revolt of the rank and file in their struggle for honest leadership, struggle fought in the midst of an increasingly tightening economic and political crisis affecting the whole capitalist world.
Darcy is speaking for the San Francisco Workers' School, whose new curriculum, starting April 1, includes a course on Trade Unionism. Mission Turn Hall, where the meeting will take place, is at 2541 Eighteenth st. Admission will be 25 cents.

WORKERS WIN FREE SPEECH AT DOLORES PARK, 300 ATTEND

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Another victory in the struggle of workers for the right of free speech was won here Sunday afternoon when Mayor Rossi's blue-coated, women-beating thugs were forced to allow more than 300 workers to attend a mass meeting at Dolores Park, 18th and Dolores streets. The Sunday before, at the same park, nine workers, including Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney now defending the 15 workers charged with criminal syndicalism at Sacramento, were arrested by the local cossacks.

Lawrence Ross, San Francisco section organizer of the Communist Party, was the main speaker. While he outlined the struggle for free speech, unemployment insurance and against the vicious criminal syndicalism law, workers' kids flew kites bearing the slogans: "Free Tom Mooney" and "Fight for Free Speech."

More than \$14 was donated by workers to continue the struggle for the right to speak in the parks and on the streets of San Francisco. Elaine Black of the International Labor Defense told how Rossi's club-swinging police had the night before beaten a woman at the police station after she had been arrested while attending a street meeting at Ellis and Fillmore streets.

The workers passed a verbal resolution condemning the police and demanding the freedom of the 15 workers at Sacramento.

Dolores Park is the third San Francisco park to be won for free speech by the militant workers of the city. Jefferson Park was won after months of struggle and Columbia Park near Poisson and Sixth streets also has been broken open for regular Sunday afternoon meetings.

Another meeting will be held in Dolores Park next Sunday afternoon. All workers and their friends are urged to be present in order that we may be able to keep the right of free speech, now that we have won it.

Scharrenberg, and describe the tremendous significance of the revolt of the rank and file in their struggle for honest leadership, struggle fought in the midst of an increasingly tightening economic and political crisis affecting the whole capitalist world.

Darcy is speaking for the San Francisco Workers' School, whose new curriculum, starting April 1, includes a course on Trade Unionism. Mission Turn Hall, where the meeting will take place, is at 2541 Eighteenth st. Admission will be 25 cents.

THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT THE WATERFRONT

Scarcely a vital development aimed at bettering workers conditions or increasing wages occurs but the capitalist papers hail it as a Communist plot to overthrow the government. Instinctively, they recognize the large capitalist interests as equivalent to the "government." The slightest opposition to these arrogant parasites is interpreted as a sin against the holy Bank Roll, which they strangely characterize "Americanism."

Developments in the coastwise tanker strike and the recent Crockett strike have already drawn a barrage of hysterical journalism of the flavor dispensed during the marine and general strikes last year. The Chronicle of March 22, reached the highest point of boss toadying assinnity when it re-printed parts of a Western Worker editorial as an exposure of a Communist plot on the waterfront.

That editorial urged rank and file control and solidarity. In the eyes of the Chronicle, those are terrible words. That workers should hold democratic control over their own unions and forge strong bonds of co-operation with other unions, is to them such a terrifying prospect that they regard any mention of it as a treason.

The Communist Party supports every struggle of the workers for better conditions or the strengthening of their organizations. The contention that it functions as an underground clique of bearded plotters who hypnotize contented workers into striking is too ridiculous to need refuting.

The true situation along the docks is something you won't find in any capitalist paper:

In the first place, the tanker strike was called, not by the rank and file, but by the notorious boss toadies, Paul Scharrenberg, Larsen, McGovern, etc., officials of the International Seamen's Union. This has caused marine workers to suspect something "fishy" about the whole deal. Their distrust is further confirmed by the way these fakers have been managing the strike. After calling out the seamen, they refused to accept the solidarity of licensed officers when it was offered. The licensed officers and the radio operators, however, struck on their own initiative and are depending upon the rank and file of the I. S. U. to support them in solidarity over the heads of Scharrenberg and his tribe.

The maneuverings of these fakers would indicate that they are seeking to convert the strike into a disruption of the Pacific Coast Marine Federation now in process of formation. Such a federation is the last thing that either the shipowners or Scharrenberg want to see go through. It would unite all marine crafts on the Pacific Coast into one, unified body under rank and file control.

Sensing such a strategy and knowing Scharrenberg and his henchmen as notorious cheats, the men are taking steps to strengthen rank and file control and insure their ranks against any possible trickery.

In Scharrenberg's language, this would be a Communist plot. The newspapers will support his ravings with
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.)

POLICE BEAT WOMAN IN JAIL, ARRESTED AT STREET MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Fillmore Section of the Communist Party tonight again held their weekly meeting on the corner of Ellis and Fillmore streets. The uniformed thugs of the San Francisco police department, taking their orders from the Industrial Association, attacked the workers gathered to hear speakers who are leading them every day in their fight against hunger.

The first speaker had not said four words when the police dragged him off the box, and proceeded to put him in the patrol wagon. Immediately the policeman, whose number is 552, said "get those three too." One of the three happened to be Comrade Dale, a worker in the Fillmore section. They, the police, threw Comrade Dale bodily into the wagon. While she was lying on the filthy floor of the black Maria two of the policemen stomped on her legs, bruising them badly.

Enoch Bryant, a worker who asked why they were arresting the comrades, was also taken up for protesting the brutal treatment police were handing out to unemployed, defenseless workers. On the way to the police station Bryant was badly beaten about the head by these scoundrels of the San Francisco police department. He had four stitches taken in his head.

At the police station the men were first taken to a separate part of the jail. Then one of the cops said "this woman," speaking about Comrade Dale, "is a hell-cat." Another thug then chimed in and said, "Oh, she is, is she—well go get the bracelets and the anklets and we'll teach her." The thugs then handcuffed Dale's hand behind her back, and knocked her down on the floor; then continued the beating that was started in the patrol wagon. This time Dale was handcuffed. Three policemen kicked her about the body and head while she was down, then one of the cops grabbed her by the hair and pounded her head on the floor till it was soaked with blood. Comrade Dale came to her senses lying on the bench in a corner of the police station choking with her own blood that was streaming into her eyes and gushing out of her mouth.

Bryant and Dale were then taken to the emergency hospital, where both were again brutally treated by the butchers on duty who call themselves a doctor. He made Comrade Dale lie down on a table while she still had her hands cuffed behind her back, and then with no regard for pain proceeded to take six stitches in her head, and swab other bruises
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8.)

Fakers Stall As All Others Vote to Stay Out In Body

SOLIDARITY GROWS, WORKERS
ALL OVER COAST PLEDGE
UNITY OF ACTION

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—The Marine strike that has tied up eleven vessels at San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbor) threatened to take on new proportions today, as members of other unions were declared to be on the verge of walking out in sympathy with striking tanker seamen.
Three officers of the whaling ship "California" had joined the strike today, asking for pay increases, and officers of the Marine Engineers' Union said they expected the entire crew of fifty men to walk out.
Crews of the whalers "Port Saunders" and "Hawk" also were reported considering a strike.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 25.—Officers, mates and engineers of striking Union Oil tankers here have rejected an offer of wage increase by the company and have voted to stay on strike until demands of striking seamen are met.
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.)

POLICE TERRORIZE ARIZONA STRIKERS

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 22.—(AP)—Armed with automatic revolvers, rifles, tear gas guns and saps, the sheriff's deputies and special officers guard the lettuce fields today in the Salt River Valley, while field and shed workers organize for strike.
Representing more than 400, the Vegetable Packers' Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, is in leadership of the struggle.

Three workers already have been arrested, charged with beating a scab, John Butvales, who came here from the Imperial Valley where agricultural workers knew him as a "rat." Two of the arrested workers already have been released. One remains in jail, Dominick Miranti, on a framed-up charge of "aggravated assault." His bond has been set at \$700.
The International Labor Defense Attorney Thomas J. Croaff, has been retained by the Arizona State Federation of Labor as defense counsel. Croaff was wartime president of the State Federation of Labor.

FIVE CRAFTS NOW ON STRIKE
COMMITTEE, MARINE COUNCIL
TO ISSUE BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Solidarity of action by five of the six unions involved in the tanker strike and a decision by representatives of these five to merge the strike committee with the Council of Marine Crafts were the major developments in the waterfront strike situation over the week-end.

More than 30 tankers are now tied up, by admission of the shipowners themselves, in spite of the attempts of Scharrenberg, head of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, to prevent picketing by the seamen on strike.

Fakers' Role

Scharrenberg and his so-called "strike committee" of hand-picked dummies supposed to be acting for the rank and file of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, continued his treacherous sell-out policy by refusing to allow the seamen to be represented on the joint strike committee.

Five delegates from the Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Engineers, the Firemen, the Marine Cooks, and the Radio Telegraphers compose the efficient rank and file strike committee which each day meets within the Marine Crafts Council. A total of 23 marine unions now are represented in the Council, which in skeleton form is a replica of the Marine Coast Federation to be set up at a convention in Seattle next month.

Solidarity

The five unions represented on the committee already have voted no one group will return to work until the demands of all for preferential hiring of union men is granted by the shipowners.

A similar proposal made to the fakers officials of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the Scharrenberg-Larsen-McGovern gang, was turned down last week.
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.)

HITLER ADMITS ARMING TO LEAD FIGHT ON U.S.S.R.

BERLIN, March 25.—Finally dropping the mask of "insuring peace for twenty years," which hit by hit has been torn from his face by the exposure of the revolutionary press of the world, Hitler today at the British-German conference admitted arming against the Soviet Union and declared himself the "savior of European civilization against Bolshevism."

The occasion was the first day's conference between Captain Eden and Lord Simon and the Nazi heads concerning the London air pact and German re-arming. No opposition was offered or expected from British imperialism to Hitler's announcement of conscription of an army of 500,000, for Britain had a year ago secretly agreed to the Nazis breaking the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty to the tune of an army of 300,000.

Hitler's new demands, which after the usual maneuvers is expected to receive the accord of the anti-Soviet bloc headed by Britain, includes the increase of his airforce, the acceptance of his scrapping of the Versailles Treaty and the building of a navy of sufficient strength to completely dominate the Baltic sea as a threat against the Soviet Union. These openly admitted provisions of his accepted part is the spearhead of the anti-Soviet bloc were at the
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.)

American Legion Forced Strachey's Seizure

LEGION CHIEF BOASTS THAT WINNING OF CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM CASES WAS MOTIVE

By John Hunt

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—How the American Legion dictated to the Department of Labor, headed by Madame Perkins, ordering the deportation of John Strachey, and how the Department of Labor obeyed the orders given it by the American Legion, is shown by excerpts from the following correspondence between H. L. Chaillaux, director of the American Legion's so-called, "National Americanism Commission" and D. W. McCormack, Commissioner of Immigration.

In a letter to the leaders of the American Legion telling how the American Legion fought to prevent free speech in America, Chaillaux relates quite frankly the main reason for deporting John Strachey. He thinks the deportation of Strachey would be a great help in winning the numerous criminal syndicalism trials now

under way in the United States. The role of the criminal syndicalism law in suppressing labor organizations and strikes is well known. The difficulty of getting juries to convict on trumped-up charges presented has disturbed the confidence of capitalists who rule the American Legion.

Obeys Orders

As the Department of Labor needed some excuse for obeying orders received from the American Legion, Chaillaux tried in vain to furnish any justification. To do this he quotes from a book review which called Strachey a Communist, and an article in the New Masses in which Strachey speaks of himself as a "Communist drummer, peddling Marxism." Having received its orders, the Department of Labor answered its master's voice and telegraphed Chaillaux "Investigation completed warrant

issues today."

The following is the text of the letter to leaders of the American Legion in which Chaillaux boasts of his part in forcing the arrest of John Strachey on deportation charges, and admits that the real motive is the desire to strengthen the criminal syndicalism laws, which have been used so frequently against workers and trade unions involved in strikes:

March 14, 1935.

Memorandum to:

National Executive Committee
National Americanism Commission
Department Commanders
Department Adjutants
Department Americanism Chairmen

You doubtless noted in the press the report of the arrest of John Strachey, English Communist author and lecturer, by the United States Immigration authorities. A most recent news dispatch states that he will fight deportation proceedings to the limit. Strachey

doubtless will be aided in his fight against deportation by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. Therefore, the American Legion must submit to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization every bit of evidence possible.

The office of the National Americanism Commission submitted to the Secretary of Labor on January 7 information concerning Strachey's appearance in this country. Further reviews of his activities by this office to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C. A review of this correspondence is attached, with the suggestion that any information you might have concerning Strachey's radical activities be wired immediately to the Honorable D. W. McCormack, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C.

Gives Reason

The reason we felt this would be of vital interest to you and the

AMERICAN LEGION'S ORDERS TO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
ARE PROMPTLY OBEYED

reason for our decisive stand on this matter was because of the hundreds of criminal syndicalism cases of our own American citizens, as well as aliens, now being tried throughout the United States. In almost every instance it has been impossible to convict these criminal syndicalism cases and it certainly seems to be bad psychology in the face of those trials to harbor anywhere in the United States additional alien agitators on pay lecture tours. We therefore took this stand to rid the United States of Strachey.

H. L. Chaillaux, Director,
National Americanism Commission.

The first step the Legion took to enforce its criminal syndicalism laws was to telegraph the Department of Labor, demanding to know why Strachey was allowed to enter the country.

The reply stated that Strachey

War Advocates Forced To Retreat At Labor Council

SCHARRENBERG PUT ON SPOT AT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL MEET

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Edward Vandeleur, sell-out artist who swings the gavel at meetings of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, Friday night killed a resolution to declare products of all the oil companies involved in the tanker strike as scab products, by referring it to the Executive Committee, scheduled to meet Monday night.

In delaying action on the resolution he was helping his fellow sell-out artist, Paul Scharrenberg, head of the International Seamen's Union of the Pacific, to sabotage the rapidly growing solidarity of maritime ruff and file marine workers involved in the present strike against oil companies and shippers.

"Paul," neither Vandeleur nor his henchman, Vice-president O'Connell, could keep militant delegates to the Council from putting Scharrenberg, "Paul" to the gavel swingers, and vice-presidents, on the spot regarding Scharrenberg's recent statement before the Seamen's Arbitration Board to the effect he wished "there would be a war between Japan and the sailors could get what they wanted."

The L. A. had introduced a resolution condemning Scharrenberg's vicious statement, immediately Scharrenberg, very red in the face, lumbered to his feet and attempted, first to deny he had "ever said it," and later, to alibi himself out of a tough spot. He called a few names, referred to Australia and Harry Bridges, militant Longshore president, and wound up in a daze, declaring tearfully: "I don't know what's going to happen next. In a year or so there may be no more unions left on the waterfront."

Both Vandeleur and O'Connell, plus a few shaky henchmen scattered among the delegates, rushed to the rescue but found themselves badly in the minority. It was "Militant's Night" at the Central Labor Council and the Vandeleur machine went into reverse.

Public Record.

Bridges pointed out that Scharrenberg's statement was a matter of public record, that he himself had been a seaman during the last war and that the seamen decidedly had not "gotten what they wanted." "War in any form is far from being satisfactory," Bridges continued. "At least that's the way we of the Longshoremen feel about it," he concluded.

Vandeleur attempted to have an L. A. delegate thrown from the hall but the hissing and booing of scores of delegates put a stop to that. Then he entertained a motion to file the resolution and when the vote finally was called Vandeleur, in spite of the thunderous "Nopes" declared for a standing vote. The motion to file was killed by at least a two-thirds majority and the matter was ended, temporarily, when it was voted to send the resolution to the executive committee for "investigation" of whether or not "Brother Paul" had "said it."

WORKER SPEAKS FOR VICTIMS OF TERROR IN CUBA

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Meetings in protest against the reign of terror in Cuba, in which students and workers have been shot down, and trade union funds confiscated by the brutal Mendieta Batista regime, will be held throughout California and Arizona during the period from March 30 to April 12. They will be addressed by Comrade Lola De La Forriente, who is now on a tour of the United States rallying support for the heroic Cuban workers.

Comrade De La Forriente will speak at Phoenix, Ariz., on March 30 and 31. She will address audiences in Los Angeles, April 1 to 4, and will be in Ventura April 5 and 6, and Monterey April 6-7.

In April 8, Comrade De La Forriente will speak at the Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth st. Language organizations will have representatives present who will address the meeting. Mini Carson and Anita Whitney will also speak. The Workers Theatre will put on an anti-war play.

The tour will be completed with Lola De La Forriente appearing in Oakland, April 10; Vacaville, April 11, and Sacramento, April 12. A large turnout is necessary to aid this work against war and fascism, and to prevent American intervention to put down the Cuban workers and students.

UNEMPLOYED UNION PROTESTS AGAINST BUILDING OF NEW STATE ARMORIES

SANTA ROSA, March 25.—The Public Works and Unemployed Union of Sonoma County went on record as emphatically opposed to the building of armories for the National Guard out of the proposed \$4,800,000 bond issue for public works now before Congress. In a resolution sent to their senators and congressmen, Governor Merriam, General Seth Howard, and the Central Labor Council, the Unemployed Union pointed out that "The national guard is used primarily as a strike breaking medium, and an instrument in the hands of the bankers and industrialists for the purpose of suppressing organized labor, and the establishment of a network of armories is the creation of a most efficient system for that purpose."

Plans have been drawn for a state-wide military system through the construction of twenty-nine armories in as many California cities, according to General Seth Howard, head of the National Guard, following his return from Washington.

According to the program, Oakland will build a \$275,000 armory, Berkeley will spend \$100,000, and Alameda \$35,000 for the same purpose. Other cities which will get armories include Fresno, Lodi, San Pedro, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Modesto, San Diego, Petaluma, Napa, San Bernardino, Woodland, Orange, Monrovia, Ontario, Hanford, Anaheim, Visalia, North Sacramento, Marysville, etc.

Completion of this plan would provide the state with a complete system to suppress any strike by organized labor to better its conditions. All working class organizations must protest against money ostensibly meant to relieve unemployment from being used for such militaristic purposes.

EXPOSITION SELLS OUT FOR THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER

LOS ANGELES, March 22.—In Biblical lore, the traditional "sell-out" price was thirty pieces of silver. Since that time the pay-off has seldom been so low, and has on occasion ranged into the tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Interesting last week was the "sell-out" of the Municipal Bus League of Los Angeles, fighting for municipal ownership of transportation, by the Rehabilitation Exposition, held at the Shrine Auditorium.

Dr. H. Gale Atwater, of the executive committee of the Bus League, had been assured by the executives handling the Rehabilitation

UNEMPLOYED UNION FORCES DENTIST TO BE APPOINTED

SANTA ROSA, March 25.—As a result of a fight put up by the Public Works and Unemployed Union of Sonoma County, a full-time dentist has been appointed to be in charge of all dental work for unemployed who are unable to afford the luxury of a private dentist.

The Public Works and Unemployed Union was shifted from one outfit to another in its fight for medical and dental care. Finally a committee of eight appeared before the board of supervisors with a set of demands, including hospitalization for the unemployed and medical examination when necessary. The same afternoon the county dentist was appointed.

Vernon Healey, Communist candidate for state senator at the elections last fall, spoke for the committee. He pointed out the case of a young girl suffering from infected sinus and no longer able to go to school. The county hospital had refused to perform an operation, although a doctor had said back in January that an operation was very necessary.

The supervisors tried to crawl out of responsibility, as the SERA and the county hospital tried to shift responsibility on each other. The county hospital said responsibility rested with the SERA, and Frank Eastman, district SERA administrator, stated that he had received orders to refuse to pay for hospital care.

As a result of the successes won by the Public Works and Unemployed Union, members are flocking in, realizing that the only way the unemployed can receive proper care is to organize and fight for it.

NOTICE!

Wanted—Comrade with car for gold prospecting purposes—experience not necessary. Call 1168 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Station Exposition, that space in the Shrine would be given the League to secure signatures for their city bus ordinance petition.

Later, Dr. Atwater was informed that the space could not be given the Bus League because \$30 worth of advertising had been sold to the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, on the condition that no publicity be given municipal ownership of transportation facilities.



When the L. A. County Supervisors finally agreed that the unemployed might have their own representatives on the Citizens' Relief Committee the workers elected these six: Mrs. Claire Purdy, Mrs. Belle Allen, Professor Alfred Allen, Frank Blake, Sam Jones, and Walter Bollman. When the Supervisors observed that these six were really representatives of the rank and file of the unemployed they refused to allow them to take their offices. This committee refused to go into a closed meeting with the Supervisors, saying "all their meetings with the Supervisors would be out in the open where the workers can see and hear everything that goes on."

CONFERENCE TO PLAN MAY DAY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Calls have been sent to all labor union locals to send delegates to a Conference to lay plans for a mammoth May Day demonstration. The conference will be held on March 31 at Redman's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth st., at 10 a. m. All working class organizations are urged to send delegates. Held at a time when working class is facing one of the most critical periods of history, this May Day must be a demonstration of strength and solidarity that will give increased impetus to the whole working class movement.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

(Answers will be found on page 6.)

Questions:

1. When was the Paris Commune established?
2. What were the events leading to its establishment?
3. How did the Paris Commune differ from the French Revolution of 1848?
4. How long did the Communards hold power?
5. Is it true that the Communards antagonized the people by adopting too severe measures towards the bourgeoisie?
6. Was a completely new type of government established by the Communards? What was it like?
7. Does the Paris Commune find any parallel in the history of Russia?
8. What are four principal reasons for failure of the Commune?
9. What were the measures adopted by the bourgeoisie after their return to Paris?
10. Did Marx and Lenin write anything dealing particularly with the Commune?

GOVERNOR STOPS FERA IN IDAHO

BOISE, Ida., March 19.—In an effort to force a state sales tax bill through a balky state legislature, C. Ben Ross, governor of Idaho, has forced the FERA of Idaho to shut down indefinitely. 80,000 people in this state are thus shut off relief, while the governor and his crew protest there are no funds for relief until the Legislature passes his sales tax bill.

Mass protest by the small farmers and workers of Idaho will force the renewing of relief and will also stop the Idaho state sales tax.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL YOUTH CONGRESS WILL MEET ON APRIL 27-28

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Setting the date for the Southern California Regional Youth Congress for April 27-28, members of the regional committee last week issued a draft call to the congress to secure the endorsements of individuals and organizations for the call itself.

The draft call states, in part: "We young people have grown up in the depression. We are faced with problems that no generation in the history of the modern world has confronted. The solution of the most pressing of these problems is necessary, increasingly, for our survival."

"In Southern California, a Regional Committee representing more than twenty organizations is giving expression to the desire of young people here to 'do something about it' by calling a Regional Congress. We invite you to join with those of us who have already started in this effort by endorsing our forthcoming Call to the Congress, and by offering any suggestions or criticisms which will help make this Congress truly the voice of the youth of Southern California."

Speakers have already begun addressing outside organizations, represented on the regional committee or not, on the value of the Congress in uniting the youth of Southern California in a search for the solution to its problems.

AID SAC TO DEFENDANTS

By A Worker Correspondent

VALLEJO, March 25.—A capacity crowd filled the large auditorium of the Vallejo Labor Temple March 5 to hear an address given by Dr. George P. Hedley in defense of the 15-Criminal Syndicalism defendants at Sacramento.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Vallejo Central Labor Council and a large collection was taken up.

UNITED FRONT MASS MEETING

Protesting against the Criminal Syndicalism Law, Vigilante Terrorism and Fascism

PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM, 5th & Olive Sts., Los Angeles, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, at 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

LEO GALLAGHER, defense attorney, 15 Sacramento prisoners.

CULBERT OLSON, Epic State Senator (invited)

CAROLINE DECKER, one of Sacramento prisoners

DR. BRUCE ANTHONY, Prof. Economics, U.S.C.

ANITA WHITNEY

ADMISSION TEN CENTS

Instructions on Operation of Mimeographs

PROPER SUPPLY OF MATERIAL FOR MIMEOGRAPH WORK NECESSARY

PART 2.

In our section, when copy for a leaflet is turned over to us and a deadline set, we follow this procedure in organizing the work:

I. ARRANGING TRANSPORTATION.

a) Apparatus. Depending on the location and conditions, it may be precautionary to move the apparatus to a new place. We do not wait until the last minute when the leaflet is to be run off to arrange for its transportation, since many things can happen to delay it. We arrange for this in advance, to insure that there will be no delays.

b) Supplies. In a previous article was described how large stocks of supplies were bought and painless methods of accumulating reserve stocks. These current and reserve stocks of course are well distributed and safeguarded. Depending on the size of the job, which through the 24-hour notice rule spoken of above, we know beforehand, transportation of the necessary supplies to insure uninterrupted activity is arranged for in advance.

c) Finished job. What would be the use of making these preparations to insure against delays, if, as often in the past has happened, the finished leaflets stayed where they were produced, sometimes days. To avoid this, transportation for the leaflets, as soon as they are completed, is arranged for in advance, to the place from which they will be eventually distributed to the units, organizations, etc.

II. CUTTING STENCILS.

a) Kit. To avoid delays in cutting of stencils, we have got together a list of all necessary materials, tools, etc. A list of the contents follow, all contained in a small half-size cigar box, 8 1/2 in. long, by 5 1/4 wide and 1 1/2 high:

1. Assortment of styles. The fine ball-point stylus is the most handy for ordinary purposes, one is included. Also a wire-loop for very fine lines or very heavy lines. A large ball-point is used for shading over screens etc. Ingenuity of the workers can provide substitutes for styles such as filed and smoothed nails, etc.

2. Shading material. An assortment of pieces of fine copper or brass screen mesh, 3 1/2 x 7 in., three different gauges is enough. A few pieces of sandpaper, 3 1/2 x 7 in., fine, coarse, and medium. Stencil shading plates are very expensive when bought, but ingenuity of the workers can replace them with (very) different articles and materials, such as pieces of various files, rasps, etc.

3. A continually kept up supply of cellophane, which is placed over the stencil when doing stylus work to protect it from tearing by the stylus (but never used when typing on stencil). This can be bought in a roll for 5c, but why do that when it comes free wrapped about cigarette packs, and so many other packages—start saving it now.

4. A 2-oz. tight screw-capped, flask of corrective fluid which is indispensable. Two ounces cost about 50c, but will last a very long time (we have some we have had over a year), if, when it begins to thicken, it is thinned with ether, about 5c worth at any drugist. Fingernail polish and collodion are substitutes for corrective fluid.

5. A metal-edged ruler, cut down to 8 in.

6. The lower part of a card-board stencil backing on which is printed the guide to the 70 typewriter spaces that just fit in the width of the stencil. This is an invaluable aid in gauging the typed material that can be put on a leaflet, margins, and column widths for bulletins, etc.

7. One hard-lead pencil to make light guide lines, and one soft-lead pencil to make heavy lines, with erasers.

8. One small 10c pencil sharpener.

9. A 2-oz. tight screw-capped, flask of benzine, with which to clean the typewriter type, before using on stencils.

10. An old toothbrush, or typewriter brush with which to frequently brush the type so that they make clean imprints. If this isn't done the waxy material of the stencil clogs up the type and results in only partially perforated stencils which make leaflets hard to read.

11. A tube of liquid glue for all around utility. Paste is not dependable, only the best quick-drying glue will do.

12. Half a dozen of so-called paper clips as well as a handful of assorted rubber bands.

b) Cutting at night. We use a piece of windshield glass cut to 8 1/2 x 15 in., which will just allow it to slip into a quire carton of stencils. The way we use this is to stick one end of the glass into a bureau or table drawer, which holds it steady, then we place the stencil on the glass and with light coming from underneath, the task of cutting stencils at night is made easy. We have a light-cord (with plug-in, socket and bulb, already attached), which always accompanies the stencil cutting equipment. If there is no electricity where the stencils have to be cut, a lamp or candle set on the

floor underneath the glass gives enough light. In the daytime, this apparatus is not necessary since by holding the stencil to a windowpane, easy tracing can be done. However, conditions would govern the use of the windowpane, since it would be ridiculous to go to a lot of precaution and then give it away by holding stencils up to windows.

c) Stencils. Stencils are bought in quire lots (24 sheets) and we get them much cheaper by buying from one dealer regularly under contract basis—which means agreeing to buy a certain number of quires a year at a certain discount.

There are two sizes of standard stencils made—letter and legal. The letter size is for 8 1/2 x 11 in. paper; the legal is for 8 1/2 x 14 in. paper. Usually the stencils for letter size are about one inch longer than needed. On some makes (like Royal Purple) the letter size is long enough to use for a legal size leaflet (this we have done often on this make). The letter size stencils are cheaper bought by the quire, than the legal size, we buy them in preference especially when legal size work can also be done on them.

Stencils bought individually (not by the quire) in some parts of the country and cities cost the same (20c) in either size. In this case it pays to get the legal size, since the end of the stencil which isn't used can be cut off and used for smaller leaflets—8 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. etc.

If your mimeograph has a drum that takes 14 in. paper, you can use letter size (11 in.) stencils by pasting a piece of paper at the bottom of the stencil to cover the part of the drum and pad which otherwise would be exposed. This rule can be applied also to even shorter pieces of stencils, such as ends cut from legal size.

Cardboard tops of stencils. When old stencils are destroyed, we

RECRUITING MEMBERS DEPENDS ON CORRECT POLITICAL INSTRUCTIONS

With the exception of San Diego Section, the recruiting for the first two weeks of March is very poor. Why are we making such a poor showing in our recruiting drive in nearly every section? Also, why are we losing members constantly? Every week or so we lose elements who drop out because we can't seem to interest them enough in our work to activate them?

The inability of the unit to function as a further instrument for the greater politicization of our comrades is its most serious defect. We are assigning tasks to our comrades and neglect to explain carefully the political value of carrying out the assignment. This is wrong. The fact that it is wrong is shown by the dropping out of members from our Party and from the lack of activity of those comrades who still remain. Each bit of organizational and educational work, in order to achieve the strip-down for result, must be accompanied with its corresponding political idea.

If this is done, the comrades, instead of being merely assigned to the task, become a vital part of the whole revolutionary movement. The application of this principle during meetings should serve to activate both old and new comrades and aid in the reduction of fluctuation, and in the recruiting of many new members to our tasks.

These stencil tops come in various styles which means that the perforations are spaced differently according to the different makes of machines. A Neostyle hand-feed model takes a different style top than a Mimeograph No. 78, etc. When you buy stencils always be sure that they will fit your machine, otherwise in emergencies, delays are sure to result. Best thing to do is commit the number and make of your machine to memory so when you buy stencils you can tell what make and number you need.

EXPLOITED STUDENTS TELL OF UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OF WORK

By Two Students.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Despite the fact that we are college graduates, we make our living peeling potatoes, carrots, and what have you.

The conditions in which we labor under are most unsanitary. First, there is no fresh air supply whatsoever; the result is that we suffer from headaches. Moreover, the employees are not permitted to use the toilet facilities, during business hours. The contraptions which we use are unhealthful both to us and the people who eat here. The people wouldn't eat here if they knew the conditions in which their food is prepared.

At the end of each week we are paid 2 "sweat" dollars, for 48 hours labor. On the front window of this restaurant there is an N. R. A. sign displayed. (Which in our opinion, is one of the means of the Capitalist class of getting business from the patriots.)

Incidentally, I attended one of the meetings at Gough and Turk streets last Sunday, and it was with regret that I heard that Leo Gallagher was arrested, for fighting for the working class. I also heard the honorable Mr. Warfield lecturing on Harvey's "Principles of Money," and Mr. Warfield's numerous false-battery ideas. He was well answered by intelligent Communists.

We are thanking you for the opportunity which the Western Worker gives its workers the chance to voice their opinions, experiences and struggles.

COPS BOAST HOW WORKER WAS BEATEN FOLLOWING ARREST

By A Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—I offer this in completion of the article entitled "Arrested Worker Brutally Beaten in Police Station" appearing on page one of the March 1 issue of the Western Worker.

Following the breaking up of the meeting and the merciless beating of Garrison, two workers went to the station to find out what bail was required for the release of Garrison. This man and woman were forced to listen to the moronic imbeciles in uniform and badge, who "pose as" "symbols of law and order" while they boasted of their inhuman treatment of Garrison.

Then because they had come to ask about bail for their fellow worker these two were held, the man was searched and roughly handled and put under arrest on some fool charge, in reality because he admitted having stood within hearing distance of the speaker while the speaker was exercising his right, as a citizen of this country, to freedom of speech.

The woman was ordered out of the station as were all others who came to inquire about Garrison, and told that a reappearance would mean their arrest.

To those people who foster and make possible such "freedom of speech and assembly and press" as is exemplified in this action, I would suggest if it is the Stars and Stripes they so proudly proclaim to be protecting, that they change the field of blue to a dirty dingy brown and the bars of red to a more fitting yellow.

BOOK REVIEW

"WAS EUROPE A SUCCESS?"

By Joseph Wood Krutch (Farmer & Reinhardt, Inc.) \$1.00.

(Reviewed by Ella Winter)

In this short book devoted to a summary of what the "Bolshevik" culture of the past is supposed to have given "humanity," and a pseudo-prophecy of what will happen if this civilization is changed, Mr. Krutch, one of the editors of the New York Nation, makes about all the errors and erects all the straw bogey-men that have been made and erected about the philosophy, ideas, methods, nature and manners of radicals.

He also labors under about all the misapprehensions the usual liberal clings to about the nature of our own government and that of other capitalist democracies. He speaks of depriving "man" of such characteristics as his "individualistic tendencies," his "individual personality," and his "erratic love of liberty." Why doesn't he come right out and say he means the erratic love of liberty of Mr. Andrew Mellon and Mr. Morgan, who took the liberty to evade their income tax? The individual personalities of Capone, Dillinger and Baby Face Nelson? Mr. Krutch can't mean the individual love of liberty of the Sacramento defendants or of the eight million sharecroppers in the South, who are being evicted or are trying to live on a starvation diet. He can't even mean the individualistic tendencies of those teachers and professors, students and high school children who would like to teach and learn the truth, yes, even about Soviet Russia, or any other forms of government not recommended to ours. He seems unaware of their existence.

No, Mr. Krutch means by "man," Mr. Krutch and a few other upper-class intellectuals, business men and liberals, who have liberty, and have free speech, because they don't want to say much. At least not anything the powers-that-be, from Mr. Hearst to Huey Long, wouldn't agree with.

The fact that Mr. Krutch says it all very urbane, very blandly, in civilized print does not alter the fact that he does betray a considerable ignorance of history, economics, sociology, government and certainly the aims and ideals of Communists.

He makes that other classic mistake of liberals: Because at this period of endeavoring to set up a new society in which there shall be an economic basis for the granting of unparalleled liberty and the chance to develop personality to all men, the only country trying that experiment has not yet been able to establish these liberties fully, therefore, says Mr. Krutch, they never will. It is as if he said, because a patient, after an appendicitis operation, was not able to get up and walk next day, therefore, he would have rather had no operation.

Mr. Krutch proves that you can't be intelligent any more than you can be honest when your class-interests come first.

Jack McDonald's BOOK STORE
for students of Communism
Also books and pamphlets
Latest Books on Russia
65 Sixth St., San Francisco

East of the Rockies

STATE COPS "GUARD" MINE TOWN COURT

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 25.—The local court house was guarded by a large number of state troopers when Judge Valentine, rabid labor-hater and foe of the mine owners, sentenced Alden Coal Company strikers to the Luzerne County Jail for "failure to call off the strike as demanded by the Glean Alden Coal Company. The court was afraid a demonstration by miners in front of the court house would interfere with the working of coal-town justice. The judge, in handing down the decision stated that the defendants "were given every legal possibility to avoid the present trouble but they refused." Widespread protest has been aroused by the decision of the fascist judge.

ANTI-FASCIST PICKETS JAILED IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—Nine workers have been jailed in Percy Long's territory for picketing a theater showing Benito Mussolini's film, "Man of Courage." The play, glorifying Butcher Mussolini, was supported by Mayor Walmsley and the city administration. The Communist Party Socialist Party and American League Against War and Fascism have pledged to continue the fight against fascism. The arrested picketers were members of the anti-fascist United Front.

MUNITIONS STRIKERS TALK GENERAL STRIKE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25.—The strike of 1300 workers in the Colt Patent Arms Co., now a week old, is still strong. The sentiment for a general strike is growing. Already William Kuehn, president of the Central Labor Union and president of the Colts, has felt the pressure for general strike and has called a special meeting of the Central Labor Union to consider general strike. Letters of solidarity from the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, an independent union in the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft plants, were sent to the strike committee.

PATERSON WORKERS WIN ONE-DAY STRIKE

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—After a strike of several hours recently the workers of the O. K. Piece Dye Works forced withdrawal of an announced wage-cut for the firemen of the plant. Strike action was decided upon at a meeting of the workers of the plant, when it was reported that the company would cut the wages of firemen from 50 to 60 cents an hour. The owners of the Lenox Piece Dye Works shop went to each worker, telling them to ask the union for permission to work for 52 cents an hour. The president of Local 1722 of the Federation of Silk Dyers, heading a committee, informed the company that the slightest attempt to cut wages would bring out the biggest picket line Paterson had ever seen.

RELIEF WORKERS PAID \$1 A WEEK

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—Thirteen hundred transients in the government shelter here are being forced to work for as little as \$1 for a thirty-hour week. Men are now being sent to work at Plattsmouth, Bellevue and Chasler camps, and other camps, and the men are objecting to being sent to these places, not because of the work, but because of the small wage of \$1 per week. Anyone refusing to work at this wage is automatically cut off relief and checked out. Now men are permitted to remain only one night unless they accept the \$1 a week rate.

MADAME PERKINS CALLS FOR MORE ANTI-LABOR LAWS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Before a well-dressed audience of San Francisco's bosses in War Memorial Opera House, Madame Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor, tonight voiced the approval of the Roosevelt Government of the anti-labor program of California. Madame Perkins stated that she and the U. S. Department of Labor have great respect for the labor legislation recently passed in this state. We, the U. S. Department of Labor, have been recommending to all of the sovereign states of the union to adopt as a model the labor laws of California.

The Madame, who was supposed to speak on the labor situation in the Bay Area and San Francisco, did not once mention the tanner strike in the west coast, nor did she once mention the miserable conditions under which the agricultural workers have to work. Instead she voiced the Federal Government's approval of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, the money workmen's compensation law, and all the present anti-labor moves of the state legislature.

No workers were present to hear this labor secretary; all her audience went home in houses and tax-cabs.

Zlodi Bros.

Dairy Lunch & Cafeteria
67 Fourth St. cor. Jessie, S. F.

For the Defense of Class War Prisoners

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE FIFTH ANNUAL BAZAAR

MARCH 29, 30 and 31, 1935

3053 SIXTEENTH STREET, REDMEN'S HALL
Entertainment All Day and Evening for Three Days

ALL DAY RESTAURANT

BARGAINS - BOOTHS - MUSIC

Friday Evening—"FORCE AND VIOLENCE"

A Play based on the Criminal Syndicalism Trial in Sacramento
Presented by New Trend Group Theater

Saturday Evening—JUI JUTSI EXHIBITION

And Other Numbers

DANCING TILL MIDNITE

Sunday—INTERNATIONAL NITE

International Program

Admission - 3 Days 40c - 1 Day 15c

Free Criminal Syndicalist Victims, Tom Mooney, Scottsboro Boys
International Labor Defense, 1005 Market Street, Room 410

Tacoma Workers Storm Relief Office

POLICE CALLED TO ATTACK WORKERS

TACOMA, Wash., March 25.—More than 1000 workers, men and women, stormed the Washington Emergency Relief headquarters here last week in a demand for more relief.

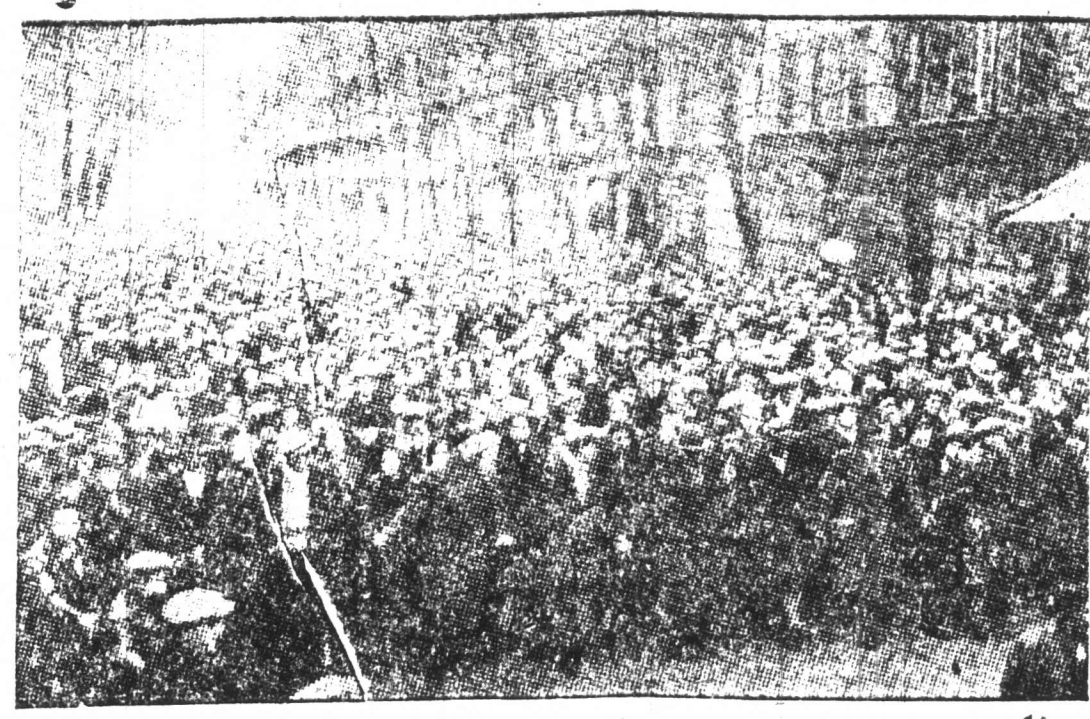
They were met by a large squad of police, soon augmented by a squad of reserve cops, armed with tear gas and the rest of the paraphernalia commonly used by the upholders of "law and order" in suppressing groups of protesting workers.

Temporarily driven back by the police, the workers surged forward a second time and relief officials hastily decided to admit a committee. The workers, members of the Unemployment Councils and other workers' organizations, took a vote and a committee of twelve was chosen to go inside the building.

Meanwhile, while the committee was in talking to the relief moguls, the workers held an impromptu street meeting with speakers explaining the purpose of the demonstration to hundreds of other unemployed workers who had joined the main group.

The committee returned with the terse report "No funds. Too much stealing."

A recent Senate Committee report has revealed that nearly \$30,000,000 in Federal and State relief funds has vanished into the pockets of grafters and inefficient relief administrators. These facts are being spread throughout the city and are helping to organize the Unemployment Councils even more strongly.



A mass demonstration of French Socialists and Communists against the world menace of fascism and against the rising war danger.

S, F, NEWS REFUSES STORY OF WOMAN WORKER BEATEN BY ROSSI COSSACKS

If you think the "San Francisco News" is a "newspaper with a conscience" a sense of fair play and the honesty and liberalism to fight for what might be right you should try them out on a real issue some time.

Eight workers, a delegation from the International Labor Defense, did just that. Four eye witnesses of the police brutality at Ellis and Fillmore last Saturday night went to the "News" to ask that paper to expose this incident and the police brutality. When the editor was informed that an old lady of fifty-five had been dragged across the sidewalk by her wrists, beaten in the police patrol wagon and

S. F. Workers' Picnic Planned For April 21

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The annual Workers' Picnic this year will be held Sunday, April 21 at New Portola Park, six miles West of Menlo Park.

The picnic grounds can easily accommodate five to seven thousand people with all facilities for private families picnic and recreation. The park is about 36 miles from San Francisco.

To make the picnic a success:

1—Send delegates to Picnic conference to be held Monday, Mar. 25, at 7:30 p. m., at 37 Grove St. from the organizations, unions and unions you belong to.

2—Notify the committee at 37 Grove St. of any trucks or cars to be used for transportation on the day of the picnic. Canvass your friends for that purpose and notify us at once.

3—Order your lot of tickets (100 tickets for \$15, paid in advance, sell them in advance and make \$10 for your organization.

4—Announce and distribute advertising cards at your affairs and meetings. Get your advertising material from 37 Grove St.

been so dragged and slugged and kicked by the police of San Francisco, and the "News" should make a story about it. The "News" was bored, said it was not the first time an old lady had been manhandled by the San Francisco police, it was old stuff and they weren't interested.

Yet the "News" continually plays up fearful, human-interest stories of lost dogs, lost children, home-sick grandfathers, or what have you?

Foreign News Briefs

BRITISH MURDER 27 IN KARACHI

LONDON, England, March 25.—At least 27 were killed and 97 wounded when British troops fired into a crowd of 100,000 Moslems at Karachi, northern India, a recent telegraph dispatch states. Because of the rigorous censorship maintained by British imperialism over all news from India, it is felt the casualties were much greater. The excuse for the slaughter, officials announced, was "rioting over an executed Moslem."

SOVIETS FORM AUTONOMOUS JEWISH AREA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 25.—A new autonomous Jewish region in the Crimea, where Jewish colonization is being conducted extensively has been proclaimed by the Soviet government. This is the fifth Jewish autonomous region in the Soviet Union, the largest of which is Biro-Bidjan. It will carry the name of Larindorf, in honor of Uri Larin, well known Soviet Jewish leader, who was one of the leading figures in Jewish colonization work in Russia. The new region consists of 50 collective villages, and has large sheep ranches, vineyards, dairy farms and many tractors.

ABYSSINIA SENDS NOTE TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 25.—Warning that Mussolini's armies already were massed in the Somaliland border in Africa, Abyssinia (Ethiopia) this week appealed to the League of Nations to intervene before the Negro country is invaded. The Council of the League, it was understood, is considering an extra session for discussion of the Ethiopian appeal, which charges that Italy flagrantly violated the independence of Abyssinia. The note also pointed out that Abyssinia had not yet mobilized its troops, relying on League action.

GREECE OUSTS CITY OFFICIALS

ATHENS, Greece, March 25.—The Tsaidaris government recently arbitrarily removed all mayors and councillors throughout Thrace, including many Communists, as one of the first major steps toward an open monarchist-fascist regime. The Greek senate, sympathetic to the rival fascist group of Venizelos, is now definitely to be disbanded and Parliament itself is to be dissolved on the pretext of "holding general elections." Court martials are to begin to try the cases of insurgent soldiers, and it is felt that the death sentence is being prepared for all.

NAZIS ADMIT STRIKES GROWING

BERLIN, Germany, March 25.—Despite the growing severity of the Hitler censorship, from time to time news may be found in the German press concerning strikes, newly classified under the head of "Labor Disturbances." Thus the Glueckauf, organ of the mining industry, in giving the number of working days lost through illness of workers, etc., cited 74 per cent of working days lost for one month alone through "labor disturbances." The Frankische Kurier carries a brief note reporting that the Waldassen glass factory has sustained heavy losses following the refusal of a number of workers to return to work.

N.Y. OFFICIALS PROVOKE WORKERS TO MASS FIGHT

NEW YORK, March 21.—The entire officialdom of New York City is attempting to utilize the desperate struggle of the Negro workers in Harlem to cow them, split them from the white workers and drive out the Communist Party.

Goaded to desperation by their miserable conditions and deliberately provoked by the New York police, tens of thousands of Negro workers in Harlem conducted an all-night fight against the police. The police used tear gas guns on the starving workers who finally began smashing windows in the large food and clothing stores and helping themselves to the contents. It was noticeable that the stores attacked were those which hire strictly white help and are notoriously unfair to the public.

One Negro worker is dead, others dying, and hundreds, both men and women, are in the hospitals. No police officers received any serious injuries.

The outbreak began with the beating of a small Negro boy who was caught trying to steal a 10c pocket knife in a Kress store. Negro women shoppers in the store demanded that the officers release the boy, and began screaming for help when they and the manager refused. A riot squad of police arrived and attempted to harry the shoppers from the store.

The pent up anger of the Negro population, persecuted by discrimination and starvation by the relief authorities found its undisciplined expression in the outbreaks that grew and spread from this.

Mayor La Guardia and various city officials issued statements blaming the Communists for the "race riots" and plundering, in spite of the fact that the Communists entered the scene to bring some order, discipline and unity into the ranks of the workers. The Hearst press is screaming against the "Communist race riots."

Eye witnesses emphatically deny that there were any race riots; or that there was antagonism between the Negro and white workers during the whole night of struggle.

Workers, farmers! Get a bundle of Western Workers and distribute them to your shop mates, friends and neighbors.

S. F. SERA STRIKE IN SECOND WEEK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The strike of white-collar workers on the SERA project at 1259 O'Farrell St. is assuming larger proportions as more workers go on the picket lines and supporters rally. Called originally to fight discrimination and firing of militants on the job the strike is seriously embarrassing the kings of relief in San Francisco.

Paul A. Davis, relief czar, and Pemberton, director of the struck project, were anxious to have the project discontinued long before the strike began. Now they are considering using the strike as a pretext to discontinue the project entirely.

The strike committee announces that a large, well organized picket line will be on the job Monday morning. If at that time the project has been discontinued the picket line will march on local SERA headquarters to demand new jobs for the strikers and all other laid off.

REGISTER NOW

New Term Starts

MONDAY, APRIL 1
WORKERS' SCHOOL
463 HAYES ST.

Mondays

7:20—Advanced Economics.
9:00—Leninism.

Tuesdays

7:20—Why Communism.
9:00—Fund. Economics.

Wednesdays

7:20—Intermediate Econ.
9:00—Trade Unionism.

ELCTION RALLY

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, at 8 P. M.

CULTURAL CENTER, 230 S. SPRING ST., L. A.

Principal Speaker: JAMES C. COLEMAN,
Candidate for Los Angeles Board of Education

ADMISSION FREE

Other Speakers, Entertainment
(Vote for Coleman at Primaries April 2)

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

March 14, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO: National Executive Committee
National Americanism Commission
Department Commanders
Department Adjutants
Department Americanism Chairmen

You have doubtless noted in the press the report of the arrest of John Strachey, English Communist author and lecturer, by the United States Immigration authorities. A most recent news dispatch states that he will fight deportation proceedings to the limit. Strachey doubtless will be aided in his fight against deportation by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. Therefore, The American Legion must submit to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization every bit of evidence possible.

The office of the National Americanism Commission submitted to the Secretary of Labor on January 7 information concerning Strachey's appearance in this country. Further reviews of his activities were made at different times by this office to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C. A review of this correspondence is attached, with the suggestion that any information you might have concerning Strachey's radical activities be wired immediately to the Honorable D. W. McCormack, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C.

The reason we felt that this would be of vital interest to you and the reason for our decisive stand on this matter was because of the hundreds of criminal syndicalism cases of our own American citizens, as well as aliens, now being tried throughout the United States. In almost every instance it has been impossible to convict these criminal syndicalism cases and it certainly seemed to be bad psychology in the face of those trials to harbor anywhere in the United States additional alien agitators on pay lecture tour. We therefore took this stand to rid the United States of Strachey.

H. D. CHAILLAUX, Director
National Americanism Commission

P. S. MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENT-- Robert Morris Lovett, professor of the University of Chicago, has provided bond in the amount of \$500.00 for this Communist. United States liberty loan bonds were used as collateral.

in the following words:

Sends Orders

"For your information, this office intends to keep a check on the activities of Strachey, and we intend to pass along to your office any and all information we receive regarding his activities. It is our intention also to advise the 11,300 posts of the American Legion of the activities of Mr. Strachey, of your statement to this office in that, should any evidence be discovered that in these exam-

nations he gave false answers, your department would be prepared to take steps leading to his expulsion and that we have continuously furnished your office with such information and that no action was taken."

The response to orders from the Legion by the Roosevelt administration was prompt. According to a letter of Chaillaux of March 8, he had a telephone conversation with Colonel D. W. McCormack, Commissioner of Immigration, on that same day.

On March 12 McCormack sent the following telegram to Chaillaux: "INVESTIGATION COMPLETED WARRANT ISSUES TODAY." Chaillaux answered: "FURTHER CONGRATULATIONS WHEN STRACHEY BOARDS BOAT BOUND FOR ENGLAND." The American Legion had set itself up as the judge of what opinions could be expressed in the United States, and the federal government submitted in order that railroad striking workers to jail might be made easier.

(Continued from Page 1.)

graph in the review: "In his brief but trenchant essay, 'Literature and Dialectical Materialism,' Mr. Strachey begins by pointing out the anti-cultural program of contemporary fascism with its avowed hostility to reason and its appeal to 'blood-thinking,' racial myths, and national prejudice as the source of its support. The facts will hardly be denied. But why, Mr. Strachey asks, should fascism have this anti-intellectual drive which has already led to cultural sterility in Italy, cultural death in Germany? It is a strange phenomenon to appear in the twentieth century at the very height of scientific achievement and recognition. Mr. Strachey's answer is simple. Bourgeois society at the outset and during the period of its development had ample use for all the intellect at its disposal, releasing human power in philosophy, science, literature and art, but now in the period of its decline, with the irrationality of its competitive basis more evident every day, these forces have all tended to become fettered; since they threaten the existence of the capitalist order, fascism, the last stand of that order, has behind it a kind of crude logic in willing their suppression."

Hitler's Ally

"Now we see what is a deportable offense to the American Legion. Attacking fascism, saying it appeals to 'blood-thinking,' racial myths, and national prejudice, and that it leads to cultural death in Germany is not permitted to the visitor to this country. Mr. Chaillaux neglects to say whether the American citizen is allowed to express an unfavorable opinion of fascism. Probably the criminal syndicalism laws are intended to take care of that. Hitler should be grateful to his ally, Homer Chaillaux, and the so-called 'National Americanism Commission'."

Having supplied the Labor Department with the information that a "subversive alien" in the United States was opposed to fascism, the American Legion next quoted from an article of Strachey's in the New Masses, in a letter dated March 5, 1935. The following are excerpts from that letter:

"... let me quote from the first paragraph of an article entitled 'Notes from the Road,' by John Strachey, and which appeared on page 11 of the February 26 issue of 'New Masses': 'The experiences of a Communist drummer for that is what I am at the moment, peddling Marxism instead of pink pills—have their humorous side.' You will not find in the quoted paragraph Strachey admits that he is peddling Marxism and that he is a Communist drummer. Then on pages 8 and 9 of the March 5 issue of 'New Masses' Strachey attacks this form of government in an article concerning conditions in the state of Minnesota."

Having offered the above, which contains absolutely nothing to suggest that Strachey advocated force and violence, Chaillaux at the end of the letter gives his explicit orders to the Department of Labor

SERA CAMP WORKERS PROTEST PAY CUT

By SERA Camp Worker

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 25.—A notice was posted on the board today announcing that hereafter no tobacco would be handed free of charge. From now on \$1.00 a month will be charged out of the \$5.00 a month allowed us. A petition was circulated demanding the return of free tobacco, and that having articles, etc., be issued from now on. All of the men in camp signed.

We have no answer on the tobacco issue as yet, but we are now receiving shoving articles and tooth brushes. Although this is a small matter, it will be important if other camps that hear of it will do likewise.

To Worker Correspondents

* The Western Worker * needs stories of your struggles, your victories and your defeats. These stories are the life of your paper. * There have been too few of them. Conditions are bad. * What are the facts about these bad conditions in your section? Write to the * Western Worker * about them. Your stories will be printed—and answered. * * * * *

Join the army of 3,000 new subscribers for the Western Worker

ILLEGAL JOKES FROM GERMANY

The penalty for writing, printing, distributing, or even possessing a single sheet of anti-Nazi literature is death by the High Court in Nazi Germany. Yet the German workers hate Hitler so thoroughly they print illegal joke books against him on their underground presses.

A translation of one of these joke books, disguised as a storm trooper's song book, makes good reading. Here are a few of them:

German boy: "What is the class war?"

His father: "When they try to steal your last pair of pants and you defend yourself."

German boy: "But what is this 'national cooperation' that Hitler talks about all the time?"

His father: "That's when they grab your pants and you yell 'Heil Hitler' instead of resisting."

In place of the old labor unions, wrecked and prohibited by the fascists, German workers are automatically made members of an organization which sends them to lectures, meetings, and hikes under the constant supervision of Nazi leaders. The name of this super-company union is "Power Through Joy." German workers are telling each other this one:

Otto: "Have you heard that even more electric plants are to be shut down?"

George: "No, you don't say. And why?"

Otto: "They have decided to generate all power through joy."

The Nazis have a habit of giving their salute and shouting, "Down with the Jews!" When the German workers observed that the rich Jews who supported Hitler were not "downed" they put this sarcastic quip in their little book:

The wealthy and reactionary Jews who secretly supported Hitler long before he ever held office are now organized into their Association of German Nationalist Jews. German wags have it that when these worthies meet, they raise their hands in the Hitler salute and roar: "Down with us! Down with us!"

And if you don't think Hitler would be glad to have Billinger, or Baby Face Nelson as Storm Troop leaders, consider this one that the German workers are telling one another:

All a recent press reception in the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin, Dr. Goebbels tried to make a good impression on the foreign reporters. He buzzed around from one to another, grinning and shaking everyone's hand. To one American correspondent he said: "What a pity that your great President Roosevelt hasn't organized an American Storm Troop along the lines of ours. If there were Storm Troopers at work in America you would soon be rid of your gangsters."

"You are absolutely right, your excellency," the American politely answered. "All of them would have become troop leaders long ago."

The German workers don't expect to laugh Hitler out of existence with their little outlawed joke book. But they can laugh while they fight.

SPRING GIFTS

USA TO USSR

Send a TORGSIK ORDER to your relatives and friends in the Soviet Union and enable them to buy at the Torgsin Stores located in the larger cities of the U.S.S.R.

These stores carry about 15,000 different domestic and imported articles of high quality: CLOTHING, shoes, rubbers, shirts; FLOUR, sugar, coffee, and other FOOD STUFFS; household goods, tobaccos, etc.

TO PLACES WHERE THERE ARE NO TORGSIK STORES, THE MERCHANDISE IS MAILED PROMPTLY BY PARCEL POST.

Prices compare favorably with those in America

For Torgsin orders see your local bank or authorized agent

General Representative in U.S.A. at Amstorg—261 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

LEGISLATURE

(Continued From Page 1)
the sales tax bill to the committee on revenue and taxation.

Tax The Workers.

The fight today over the sales tax brought out clearly that it is the workers who bear the brunt of this tax while many rich individuals and firms evade payment. Rich firms lease and rent such articles as electric signs, adding machines, tractors and oil-drilling equipment in order to avoid paying sales tax. One large bus company leases its tires instead of purchasing them. Wealthy individuals evade the tax by making their purchases outside the state.

An important workers' bill was given a do-pass recommendation by the assembly committee on labor and capital. A. B. 574, proposed by Pelletier, Voigt and others calls for a 6-hour day and 5-day week for manual labor with \$1.50 per hour overtime; factory, hotel, laundry workers, etc., would work 7 hours and 5 days with \$2 overtime; agricultural workers, nurses, and servants would work 48 hours per week with double pay for overtime.

Discrimination.

The same committee passed favorably on a similar bill proposed by Assemblyman Patterson of King City. Patterson's bill would exempt agricultural, domestic and professional workers. Workers should write their assemblymen urging support of Bill 574 when it is brought to the Assembly for vote.

Pursuing its customary policy of striking at petty chiselers while letting the big ones get by, the Senate passed unanimously a bill aimed to suppress race track bookies. This bill prohibits transmission of any racing news to agencies outside race tracks.

Representatives of the so-called "cooperatives" won a victory in the Assembly today when they succeeded in amending A. B. 80 (which exempts farmers from paying a gas tax on fuel used in tractors) to provide exemption from gas taxes for trucks used by the cooperatives.

San Long Trains.

The Senate passed S. B. 24, the so-called "short train" bill, by a vote of 21 to 16. The bill termed an "humanitarian" measure would lessen the danger of casualties to railroad employees and speed transportation of perishable goods and livestock by limiting each freight train to 70 cars. A representative of the railroad brotherhood told of the large number of accidents on trains in California and said that train employees are in constant danger of serious injury when working on long trains, due to slack action.

The railroad interests, who find it more profitable to operate the dangerous trains of 100 or more cars and who don't care how many employees are killed and maimed so long as they conserve those profits, fought passage of the bill. They were aided in the fight by big shippers who fear an increase in freight rates and by heads of chambers of commerce who enjoy free passes on the railroads.

The power of this lobby is shown by the fact that it caused the original bill to be amended, striking out a provision limiting passenger trains to 14 cars, and that it was able to muster 16 opposition votes. Senator Schottky, spokesman for the railroad lobby, has proposed reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed. It is not at all unlikely that the powerful railroad interests will succeed in bribing and high-pressureing the senators into defeating this measure when it is again brought to vote.

THE WESTERN WORKER WAR CHEST DRIVE IS OVER BUT---

The Returns are Not Yet All In!

COLLECTION LISTS ARE STILL OUTSTANDING

THESE DONATIONS WHICH WORKERS HAVE MADE FOR THEIR PAPER MUST ALL BE TURNED IN AT ONCE!

WESTERN WORKER AGENTS—COLLECT THE LISTS YOU HAVE OUTSTANDING AND SEND THEM IN RIGHT AWAY TO 37 GROVE STREET.

SOME UNITS AND GROUPS HAVE WANTED ADDITIONAL TIME TO FULFILL THEIR QUOTAS.

GO AHEAD ON THIS—WITH AFFAIRS OR WHATEVER OTHER METHOD YOU CHOOSE. BUT ADVISE US OF YOUR PLANS. AND—

TURN IN COLLECTION LISTS AT ONCE!

U. C. STUDENTS WIN RIGHT TO PASS OUT LEAFLETS ON CAMPUS

BERKELEY, Calif., March 25.—By rallying mass support of students, teachers and other sympathizers the University of California students arrested for distributing anti-war leaflets on the campus have forced the police and city officials to abandon their rough-shod methods of suppression.

Today in police court, the case against seventeen of the arrested students were held in abeyance while trial of one, Victor Goertzel, was set for April 10. All the defendants demand jury trials.

While the eighteen appeared in court at least twenty-five more were at Sather Gate distributing thousands more leaflets while the police kept hands off. Previously, when a number had been arrested, some of their fellow students followed them to the police station, demanding that they also be arrested since they were also distributing handbills. The police refused to take any more into custody.

It was noticeable that the police were arresting students with Jewish names, evidently to make it appear that only a clique of foreign students were involved. The students who demanded they be arrested had strictly "Aryan" names and appearance.

Some "unknown" party at the University asked the police to make the arrests; and over nine names of arrested students appears from the notation that they were arrested at the request of the University.

Representatives of this militant student group protest that leaflets are practically their only means of reaching the campus and if they are forced to stop distributing them their rights of free speech will be effectively quashed. Two days before the arrests began a student asked an officer who was watching him distribute leaflets if it was legal under city ordinance. The officer replied that it was. It was not until those students began organizing their anti-war strike for April 12 that the present wave of arrests began.

SEA STRIKE—SEATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)
The Firemen's Union and other seamen's unions also have agreed not to return to work until the demands of the licensed men are granted.

EVERETT, Wash., March 25.—The Everett Local of the International Longshoremen has gone on record in support of the seamen's strike and has recommended in letters to all marine locals that a one-day general strike be declared on all ships in order to demonstrate the strength of the organized waterfront workers and bring further pressure on the tanker companies.

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 25.—At a special meeting of the Firemen's Local here Saturday it was voted unanimously by the membership to stay out on strike until all demands of the striking seamen of the oil tankers are granted. The Firemen declared their solidarity with the seamen and with the Engineers who also are striking.

A proposal to strike the tanker "Trimountain," which has signed under the East Coast agreement, unless the fink Chief Engineer is fired also was passed. The tanker will be struck immediately upon her arrival at this port.

Forced to take a definite stand by the militant rank and file of the firemen, F. Field, branch agent, spoke favorably of the strike. At a previous meeting he had condemned the proposed constitution of the West Coast Marine Federation, citing a communication from

JAILED IN ANTI-WAR STRUGGLE



Four U. C. students being booked and fingerprinted in Berkeley, Calif., for their part in the mass struggle against war. Thirteen other were arrested on the same charge—distributing anti-war literature "without a permit."

SEAMEN'S STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

As a result there is a strong sentiment growing among the rank and file seamen for the dumping of the fake "strike committee" now in control and the setting up of a real, functioning rank and file group to meet with the joint strike committee.

Daily Bulletin

The Marine Council already has set up machinery for the publication of a daily strike bulletin to be the official organ of the strike committee. The strike committee also has authorized a calling of a mass meeting of all trade unions before April 3 for the purpose of informing the workers of what is taking place and what has been done. A similar meeting is being called in Los Angeles in which the workers at the various oil plants will take part.

No action on the question of "hot" oil has yet been decided upon. A proposal to declare oil of strike as sea products was referred to the executive committee by Vandeleur, a pal of Scharrenberg's, at last Friday's Central Labor Council meeting.

Wage "Offer"

Meanwhile, in an attempt to split the solidarity of the striking workers, shipowners have offered the seamen an increase in wages to start April 1. The announcement of this came at a time when Scharrenberg, completely discredited in the eyes of rank and file seamen by his vicious cry for a war with Japan, felt his control slipping.

Paced with a situation they did not expect, shipowners are stalling for time, meanwhile relying upon the Scharrenbergs and Vandeleurs to do the dirty work of splitting the solidarity of the striking workers and using this as a wedge in a carefully planned attack upon the West Coast Marine Federation, now in process of formation.

TROTSKYITE INVENTIONS

The latest issue of the Trotskyite sheet, among the other disgusting filth it contains against the Party reports that Comrade Darcy, while on the stand declared: "The workers and farmers government might come about by universal suffrage" and "a group of left congressmen might set up a new government."

Needless to say these are nothing but stupid inventions. The nearest to the above occurred in discussing the origin of the provisional government when Comrade Darcy pointed out that "After the Czar dissolved the Duma in 1917 some Duma members set up a Committee for the provisional government."

"Universal Suffrage" was nowhere discussed except to point out that no such thing exists under capitalism.

McGovern who is heart and soul with Paul Scharrenberg in his attempt to sell out the present strike and break the Federation for the shipowners.

Fried himself led a gang of vigilantes in the raid on the Marine Workers Industrial Union hall at San Pedro last December. He is noted among the rank and file firemen for his reliance upon the shipowners.

HITLER

(Continued From Page 1)

same time covered with the solemn statement for public consumption with the contradictory statement that he intended no aggression against the USSR.

But equally satisfied with Hitler's readiness to play the part they want, Britain agreed that they would no longer press fascist Germany to join the one thing which would act as a real move toward peace in the East—the Eastern League pact against aggression, which provides for mutual assistance of all signers with any one attacked against the attacker.

In return for these concessions regarding re-arming, the Nazis are reported to be willing to join the League of Nations.

Of particular significance in connection with the war hysteria which Hitler raised, and which has resulted in the raising of large war appropriations in all the major European capitalist countries, and Mussolini's raising his army to 660,000 men, is the fact that the first move immediately followed the conference of all the large munition makers of the world for a week at Cannes, in southern France. Their meeting was attended with the greatest secrecy, posing under the name of the International Railmakers Association, but included in it were Krupp, Schneider, Vickers, Skoda, deWenle, Chas. Schwab of the U. S. A., a du Pont representative and others who dominate policy of the imperialists now conferring in Berlin.

So desperate is the crisis of the various capitalist countries that many of the capitalist papers openly admit that the driving power behind the war move, particularly on the part of the Nazis, is the question they face "War or Revolution."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WATERFRONT

(Continued From Page 1)

such a "red scare" caterwauling as you never heard before.

As a matter of fact, the Western Worker at this time urges rank and file control and solidarity of all unions. The Communist Party advocates and supports any move that will insure democracy in the trade unions.

The situation on the waterfront is admittedly tense. However, no such hysterical state of affairs prevails as the capitalist papers try to convey. The workers are calm and disciplined. They are determined to defend their unions and build the Federation. They know that the shipowners will never cease in efforts to break their ranks. They know also that shipowners may try to provoke another major strike in an effort to break the unions. If such provocations are carried far enough, the men would have to strike. But they will not be panicked into pre-mature action. Neither will they yield a single one of the gains their unions have won for them.

"A NEWSPAPERMAN ANSWERS HEARST'S ATTACKS AGAINST THE WORKING CLASS"

Hear HAROLD J. ASHE

(Los Angeles Representative of Western Worker)

Expose the Lies of William Randolph Hearst

SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, at 8 P. M.

HOLLYWOOD WORKERS' CENTER, 1116 N. Lillian Way (One block west of Vine, one-half block north of Santa Monica Boulevard)

C. S. TRIAL

(Continued From Page 1)
This sentence is omitted from the record altogether.

Jail Lee Hung Again.

Gallagher was cited for contempt during a heated argument with Judge Lemmon over refusing further freedom on bail to Lee Hung, Chinese defendant. Lee Hung was twenty minutes late for a session of the trial and Judge Lemmon seized this excuse to release the bail and send him back to jail in the custody of the sheriff.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—(Covering sessions of March 20, 21, 22).—The trial of the fourteen frame-up victims at Sacramento is now in its final stages. Closing the defense after Caroline Decker had completed a six-hour session in the witness stand on Friday, Leo Gallagher stated that with the exception of a few witnesses he expected to appear on Monday, the case for the defense is completed.

After going into a huddle with his staff, Prosecutor McAllister announced that the State had no rebuttal to present and that he is ready to proceed with the argument to the jury on Monday.

The trial in this last three days was held in an atmosphere of tenseness occasioned by picked groups of American Legion members attending in an obvious attempt to influence and intimidate the jury and the court.

Judge Exposed.

Overruling every objection of the defense, limiting its introduction of evidence and refusing to issue subpoenas asked for on the grounds that "this case has gone far enough and an end must be made of it," Judge Lemmon threw off the mask, completely revealing himself as the willing tool and servant of the class that he represents.

Martin Wilson on the witness stand demonstrated the value of self-defense. Asking himself questions and answering them he gave a clear explanation of the role and function of the International Labor Defense and its relation to the class struggle.

Pat Chambers made McAllister squirm with his testimony as to conditions in the cotton fields. McAllister refused to cross-examine him.

Prosecution Loses Point.

Jack Warnick, defending himself, told of the activities of the Workers School. Jack Crane described his activities as an instructor in the school, completely refuting McAllister's contention that the course in radio which he taught had anything to do with any military plans.

Lorine Norman, a Sacramento girl, told how she was compelled to give up her position in the State Library as a result of her interest in labor. She described how she and a number of others left the Socialist Party when, at a convention in Hollywood, the fakers who control that organization had refused to allow the rank and file members to bring up on the floor of the Convention the question of a united front on the five-point program presented by the Communist Party.

Decker Testifies.

The high light of the day was the testimony of Caroline Decker, who for six hours held the attention of the court room as she described the militant activities of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the program of the Communist Party and her activities as a member of both organizations.

It is expected that arguments will be completed by Friday and the case will go to the jury Saturday.

Protest In Assembly.

Democratic Assemblyman Reeves of San Pedro last night accused Attorney-General Webb of "spending more money on the Communist trial than was necessary" and of having yielded to the pressure of the Sacramento chamber of commerce when he appointed McAllister and two deputies as prosecutors.

The accusations were made before the assembly committee on governmental efficiency and economy to which Webb had come to help force through a fascist bill which would increase the personnel of the state department of criminal investigation that is used to spy on militant workers' organizations. A. B. 1134, introduced by Cottrell, would increase the number of police spies or "investigators" from 6 to 25.

Webb and District Attorney Warner of Alameda County claimed that this increase in "investigators" was part of the state program for driving out organized gangs of criminals but Reeves and Clark argued that the investigators might be used "to ferret out communist activities." Followed Reeves' accusations in connection with the Criminal Syndicalism trial. Webb in denying the accusations made the following statement: "There was no pressure. I asked Mr. Babcock, Mr. McAllister's successor to come to my office when I learned that he intended

WHERE TO GO...

Organizations! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line. In advance!

San Francisco

BASKET LUNCH PICNIC—Workers invited from all sections of city and country to come Sunday, April 7. Golden Gate Park. Exact location announced later. Keep April 7 open.

FILLMORE WORKERS NIGHT

Affairs will be given every Friday at the Fillmore Workers Center. Support the Fillmore Section by coming to these affairs every Friday night. A good time is guaranteed to all. 1168 Golden Gate Ave.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR Conference, held every Tuesday night at 1740 O'Farrell St. at 8:00 p. m. All organizations are urged to send representatives. Time is getting short.

MARCH 29, 30, 31—Annual I. L. D. Bazaar. All workers' organizations are urged to cooperate with the I. L. D. and asked not to arrange any other affairs during these dates.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! DATE RESERVED!

Annual Workers' Picnic to be held at New Portola Park, six miles west of Menlo Park, Sunday, April 21, under the auspices of the C. P. District 13 Comrades and sympathizers. Reserve this date. Watch the Western Worker for further announcements.

SAVE APRIL 6 for the Morning Freiheit Hall, at Sokol Hall, 739 Page St., S. E. Benefit Western Worker and Morning Freiheit.

Los Angeles

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MAY Picnic will be held Sunday, April 28, at Palm Grove Canyon, San Pedro.

All sympathetic organizations, subscriptions, and units are requested to keep this date open and not arrange conflicting affairs.

Complete program of entertainment, speeches, etc., will be announced later.

RESERVE EVENING OF MAY

For Los Angeles county-wide mass meeting under auspices of Communist Party. Do not arrange conflicting affairs. Program and place announced later.

RESERVE SUNDAY, APRIL

28 for Fourth Annual May Picnic, Palm Grove Canyon, San Pedro. Mass Organizations do not arrange conflicting affairs, either day or evening.

NATURE FRIENDS, March 30-31. Borjo Valley. Camp Tour. Leave Valley Blvd. at 5:30 St. at 7 a. m. Leader: F. Wagner.

ALL OUT TO HEAR SAM DARCY

The Communist Position on

TRADE UNIONISM

TUESDAY, APRIL

At 8:00 P. M.

MISSION

TURN HALL,

3541 EIGHTEENTH ST.

—25c—

Auspices: Workers School

POLICE BRUTALITY

(Continued From Page 1)

with iodine. This swine of a political grafter while he was torturing the two comrades again said, "If a woman kicked me I'd beat her to a pulp if she was 90 years old."

The International Labor Defense is defending all six of the workers arrested at Ellis and Fillmore streets on last Saturday night. A continuance will be asked because Comrade Dale has been so brutally beaten that she is unable to appear in court.

To proceed with the prosecution. "When he said he had changed his mind about hiring Mr. McAllister and his assistants, I told him I believed he was mistaken and when he said he intended to proceed with the prosecution I knew he was mistaken. "There was no urge except my own personal conviction, then and now, that this is one of the most important trials in the history of California."

Facts for Speakers

Farm Income.

The mythical "American Farmer" and his equally mythical "farm income" is the product of statistical magic which may have some punch for those too remote to question the happy tidings that "farm income" has been increased one billion dollars by New Deal hand waving.

There are all degrees of income sharing among the over six million farmers of the United States. At the peak of "prosperity" in 1933, 18.8 per cent of nearly three million of the farmers averaged only \$516 gross income, and this varied from an actual loss to the poorest up to \$1000 for the highest in this class. In other words, approximately half of the farmers got only one-seventh of the 10 1/2 billions of dollars which was hailed as "farm income for 1933."

When the 1935 census has been taken, it will be possible to determine exactly how the 1934 cash income of six billion dollars has been divided. All signs, however, point to an increase of income to the rich farmers, and a decrease to the poorest farmers.

Farm Wages

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the general level of farm wage rates dropped 7 points during the last quarter of 1934. On January 1, 1935, the index stood at 86 per cent of average wage rates for 1914-15. The monthly wage rate for the earlier period averaged \$23.80. On this basis the average monthly wage for January, 1935 was about \$20.94. This drop is not apparent to a very great drop from 1914-15. But monthly wages were \$10.88 in 1925, \$10.52 in 1929, and even in 1931 were \$27.61.

Even these figures, while statis-

tically correct, fail to give the true picture of declining standards of living of agricultural wage earners. It is common practice for Eastern farmers to hire workers only for board.

Back to Scratch

The most graphic picture of the degeneration of the technique of American farming is given by the declining production of agricultural implements. In 1929 agricultural implements were produced to the value of \$277,000,000. In 1931 this figure sank to \$84,000,000, or 30 per cent of the 1929 figure. In 1933, the total was under \$30,000,000, 10.7 per cent of the 1929 total.

At this rate the New Deal will not only put wooden shoes on the American farmer, but will soon force him to plow with the crooked stick of his pre-historic ancestors.

Sugar Serfdom

There have been many complaints about labor conditions in the sugar beet industry over a long period of years. An official committee investigating the sugar beet area found that in 1933, 70,000 growers employed 160,000 workers of whom 110,000 were hired on a share contract basis. This share contract makes wages dependent on the sugar content of the harvest yield of beets and therefore shifted the risks of uncontrollable weather changes to the workers.

Of the 110,000 contract workers, 15,000 were under 16. Children of 8 or 9 were found working 10 to 12 hours per day in the beet fields. The President's committee found average wages of \$13.87 per acre. In Colorado, where the average wage was \$12.37, the annual income was \$78 per worker, or \$312 per family.

Movie Reviews

By Walter Gardner.

With a relief that can be equaled only by the escape of a sane man from a lunatic asylum, this week we have neglected the compass of our eyes out of Hollywood in order to report on the most satisfying movie picture that has come this way since "Three Songs." I mean, of course, Julian Bryan's set of Soviet news reels recently shown at the University Auditorium. Greeted with enthusiasm by a packed house, this film showed again that an increasing section of the American working class and the white-collar workers are looking with mounting interest and sympathy toward the creative accomplishments of their class brother in the Soviet Union.

The film, a silent one, was accompanied by running comments by Julian Bryan, a sort of photographic journalist, has made several such films, all of them the fruit of a fair and unprejudiced curiosity about Soviet life. This set of news reels took us from Moscow to the Mongolian Republic, with stops at Dnepropetrovsk, various collective farms, and a great deal of traveling in Siberia. Everywhere we witnessed the tremendous activity and accomplishments of the Soviet city proletariat and collective farm workers, together with glimpses of scientific triumphs in hospitals and other institutions.

Moscow Happy.

Moscow appeared as it is today, brimming with life, streets spotless, workers well-dressed. Bryan remarked on the great rise in standard of living there, as reflected in the dress and housing of the people. Referring to the "Hearts" about "starvation," he branded these yarns as a complete fabrication, declaring that the photographs used by Hearst dated to the famine of 1921, during the period of imperialist intervention. Particularly interesting were the scenes on the collective farms, with magnificent equipment of machinery and efficient workers. The insertion here of a shot of one of the few remaining individualist farmers, with his ridiculously primitive tools, brought a laugh from the audience.

Touching in a special way were the scenes of the children's theaters and nurseries. How plain it is that advance in the world do children have the opportunities they have in the Soviet Union for health, security, and full development of the personality for their culture. The scene of the children dramatizing the "Chelyuskin" scenes was a treat as were also the photographs of the extremely modern apartment houses built by the Moscow workers.

Nearly half the picture was occupied with scenes in Siberia, showing the vast productivity and construction in that previously desolate, but always fertile land. These scenes were remarkable also for the beauty of the photography, with shots of woodland, collective farms and pasture whose loveliness added a rare spice to the joy of socialist possession.

The great gap to be closed by

the American working class before they can achieve that all-important possession for themselves was emphasized by the presence as chairman of the meeting of Lloyd Thompson, recently discharged as drama-editor of Hearst's Examiner. Thompson was a member of the Newspaper Guild.

"The Iron Duke" is a substantial film made by British-Gaumont exploiting the period of the Hundred Days of Napoleon, in between his escape from Elba and reincarceration at St. Helena, with the battle of Waterloo the high spot (historically, not filmically). This dedicated automaton of frozen technicism, George Arliss, impersonates the virile Wellington. With dreadful courage the producers copy history by having him make love to a sweet young thing. With equal resolution they present a picture of important historical events without once approaching the enlightening edge of reality.

This film is strictly propaganda for good old upper-class England, where government officials are but "servants of the public." Wellington is "just a kind man with a gentle soul," and imperialist Britain is just the "peace-maker" among a lot of childishly quarrelsome nations who are always trying to "share the lion's skin." Britain fought Napoleon not as a dangerous imperialist competitor but for "no material rewards." Arliss as Wellington whines "Why can't they let me be an honest soldier?" (whatever that is.)

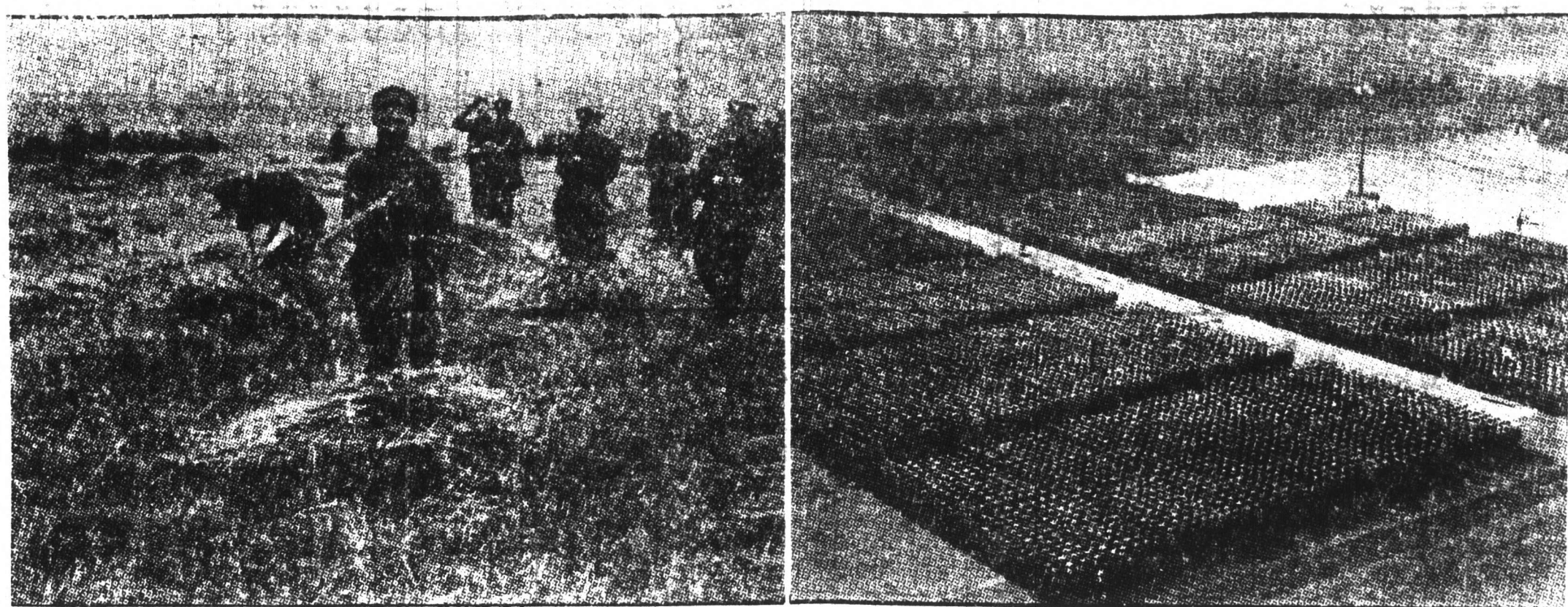
Surprisingly Arliss is permitted to refer to "the crowd those dangerous cattle" but this is alright in England because he means the FRENCH workers, who are about to revolt. After the battle (which is a very dainty affair) Arliss mourns his fallen OFFICERS. This film doesn't even acknowledge the possibility that a few common rank and file, perhaps 40 or 50 thousand, may have been killed for the greater glory of a monomaniac or the swollen purses of British capitalists. This astonishingly clear class-division may surprise American audiences, but in England where class divisions have been impressed more honestly upon the people for hundreds of years the film will be less objectionable, from this point of view, than it is to us.

The prize shot in the film is of the sweet young thing (ruling class maiden) elocuting with swooning excitement: "This may be the battlefield, I may be here... How wonderful!" The cast is so unbelievably terrible that they might have come from a performance of one of the old mellers at the Palace Hotel here. American producers do this sort of "patriotic" film much better.

DR. LEON KLEIN

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THE RED ARMY IS READY



On the left the Red Army shows its strength in a mass demonstration. Or the right these same Red Soldiers donate their labor when the peasants find they are short-handed for their bumper crop.

LABOR AGENCY FORCED TO REPAY CHEATED WORKER

By a Dairy Worker.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 23.—When a certain worker was fired from a Whittier dairy, after the dairy had been foreclosed, he went to a well-known employment agent in Los Angeles to look for another job. This worker is married and has a child.

After several trips to this employment office he was fortunate enough to secure a job at San Diego. The contract stated that the wages would be \$70 per month, with a house included.

He packed his machine and took his family to the San Diego address and there he was informed he had been misadvised about the house, being furnished to him. As rent of a house, lights, gas and water would represent a monthly outlay of \$25 to \$30, this reduced his \$70 a month wage to about \$40 a month for the family to live on.

The distance from Los Angeles to San Diego is used as a subterfuge by the employment sharks—by misrepresenting this job, it was easier to sell the job, and the worker, usually is unable to return, because he cannot afford a return trip.

I was in this same predicament, but I managed to return to Los Angeles and I immediately went to a friend of mine, who is a Communist, and told him my troubles.

At the Trade Union Unity League, we found a worker who was a real comrade to us. He took us to the employment office where we were told by the fakes that he would return the fee (\$4.00), but balked on the return of my expenses incurred on the trip. The T. U. U. L. comrade then took us to the Labor Commissioner. Then we went back to the employment agency and got a fair settlement.

This shows that the Communist workers are the only ones who will get out and help the worker in his struggles. This T. U. U. L. comrade refused any money for his hours of work.

The employment racketeer had the gall, after having tried to cheat me, to warn me against "the friends" (the Communists). Needless to say, I know who my friends are.

COMPTON UNEMPLOYED WORKERS WIN VICTORIES BY ORGANIZED STRUGGLE

By a Worker Correspondent

COMPTON, Cal., March 25.—The Compton Local of the Public Works and Unemployed League is showing a healthy increase in membership. More than 70 workers attended the second meeting held at 1942 El Segundo Boulevard, Willowbrook. Twenty-eight joined.

Organizer Allen made a strong plea for unity of all the unemployed regardless of their differences. Delegate Busby, who had just returned from the State Unemployed Congress at Sacramento made his report to the League on the accomplishments of the Congress. Following the report the League passed a resolution demanding the payment of cash relief to all unemployed under the present set-up and until the Assembly Bill 791 could be passed.

The grievance committee reported recognition of their committee gained and all grievances satisfactorily adjusted. At the close of the business meeting about 30 people came to the committee with their grievances, so it appears there is real need for such an organization.

Remember, fellow workers; that the recent 8 per cent increase in relief budgets was gained only when the unemployed of the whole county began to show the will to organize. Lets keep up the good work and lets make it a 100 per cent increase next time!

to the Labor Commissioner. Then we went back to the employment agency and got a fair settlement. This shows that the Communist workers are the only ones who will get out and help the worker in his struggles. This T. U. U. L. comrade refused any money for his hours of work.

The employment racketeer had the gall, after having tried to cheat me, to warn me against "the friends" (the Communists). Needless to say, I know who my friends are.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

BY A. S. BIRNS.

McMaster, commenting on the Constitutional Convention, says: "A very little study of long-forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering, gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and distributing patronage... in all these meetings there was never any disagreement on purely class issues. In the whole course of the convention not one delegate ever rose to defend the rights of the majority of the people. Nevertheless, it was not smooth sailing. The bitter battles among the various sections of the bourgeoisie led to uproarious scenes. Illegal Records.

On many occasions the convention nearly broke up. By reference to the only known records of the convention (illegally kept by three of the delegates) we are able to follow these internecine struggles with profit. Luther Martin's reports to the Maryland legislature (published 25 years later) are illuminating. Martin says (p. 25): "Secret Proceedings of the Convention." "During this debate (Notes on States' rights) we were threatened, that if we did not agree to the system proposed, we should never have an opportunity of meeting in convention to deliberate on another, and this was frequently urged."

Further, (p. 31) he writes: "... we were on the verge of dissolution, scarce held together by the strength of a hair, though the public papers were announcing our extreme unanimity."

During this struggle to prevent the large states from having all the power in their hands, which had nearly terminated in a dissolution of the convention, it did not appear to me, that either of those illustrious characters, the honorable Mr. Washington or the President of the State of Pennsylvania (Franklin), was disposed to favor the claims of the smaller states, against the undue superiority attempted by the larger states; on the contrary, the honorable President of Pennsylvania was a member of the committee of compromise; and there advocated the right of the large states to an inequality in both branches (House and Senate) and only ultimately conceded it in the second branch on the principle of conciliation. WHEN IT WAS FOUND NO OTHER TERMS WOULD BE ACCEPTED."

Martin clearly analyzes the interests represented at the convention. The complete lack of even the slightest mention of the working class and small farmers—the majority of the people, is notable. Martin writes (p. 13): "One party, whose object and wish it was to abolish and annihilate all State governments, and to bring forward one general government, over this extensive continent OF A MONARCHIAL NATURE, under certain restrictions and limitations. "Those who OPENLY avowed this sentiment were, it is true, but few; yet it is equally true, Sir, that there was a considerable number, who did not openly avow it, who were by myself and many others of the convention, considered as being in reality favorers of that sentiment; and acting upon those principles, covertly endeavoring to carry into effect what they well knew openly and avowedly could not be accomplished." (This was Hamilton's party).

THE TRUE STORY OF THE DRAFTING OF THE CONSTITUTION AS RECORDED IN CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS

During the meetings of this aristocratic body of property-owners who decided the legal forms of bourgeois rule (all secret meetings, with the taking of notes and even communication with the outside were forbidden)—during these meetings there was never any disagreement on purely class issues. In the whole course of the convention not one delegate ever rose to defend the rights of the majority of the people. Nevertheless, it was not smooth sailing. The bitter battles among the various sections of the bourgeoisie led to uproarious scenes. Illegal Records.

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gates exceeded their powers by agreeing to a form of government they had been expressly instructed by their States to refuse).

LOOT DIVIDED.

Such was the surface lineup, described politically in terms of its more superficial aspects. Martin goes on to tell in careful terms of the trade by which the loot was divided (p. 5) "But, Sir, the favorers of monarchy, AND those who wished the total abolition of State governments, well knowing that a government founded on truly federal principles" (no concentration of power) "the basis of which were the thirteen State governments, preserved in full force and energy, would be destructive of their views; and knowing they were too weak in numbers to OPENLY bring forward their system; conscious also that the PEOPLE OF AMERICA WOULD REJECT IT IF PROPOSED TO THEM JOINED. THEIR INTEREST WITH THAT PARTY, WHO WISHED A SYSTEM, GIVING PARTICULAR STATES THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OVER THE OTHERS, procuring in turn mutual sacrifices from them, in giving the government great and undefined powers as to its legislative and executive; well knowing, that, by departing from a federal system, they paved the way for their favorite object, the destruction of the State governments, and the introduction of monarchy." (Here we can substitute: The attempt at legal dictatorship of the ruling class.)

And with commendable foresight Martin refers to the President, under the powers allowed by the Constitution as "... a president so constituted as to differ from a monarch scarcely but in name, and HAVING IT IN HIS POWER TO BECOME SUCH IN REALITY WHEN HE PLEASED."

An S. O. S.

Any one having the following copies of the Western Worker please send them to 37 Grove St., San Francisco, Cal. Some of these numbers were destroyed by "vigilantes" in their raids.

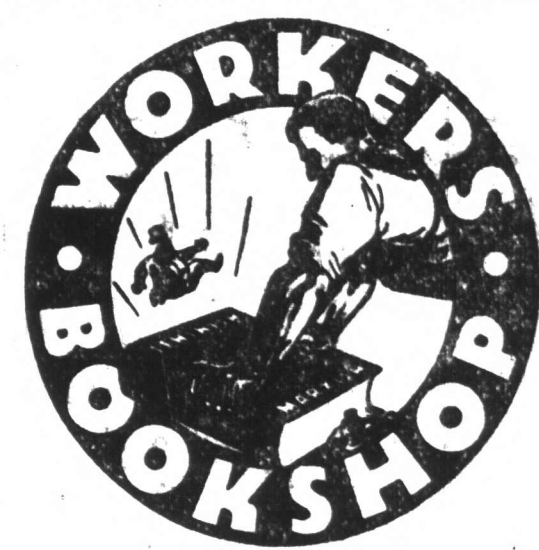
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Vol. 3, No. 28, July 9, 1934.
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"... governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it..."

(From the Declaration of Independence.)

Lenin Said:

"There is not a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes in its Constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of despatching troops against the workers, in case the exploited class 'disturbs' its position of slavery and tries to behave in a non-slavish manner."

(The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, P. 27)

WESTERN WORKER

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ON TRIAL

It is expected that the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism trial will go to the jury this week. The outcome of this attempted railroading threatens more serious consequences to California workers than any other single pending event.

The near close of the trial is heralded by a barrage of lying slander against the Communist Party and other capitalist papers such as has never been equalled. Hearst and the moneyed interests he represents have a special interest in this railroading. The C. S. trial is not a separate or isolated event. It is an integral part of a plan for installing a machine of fascist suppression in America as ruthless and thorough as exists in Nazi Germany.

The suppressive bills pending in the Legislature and the recent "crime conference" held in Sacramento, are closely related with the C. S. frame-up. The fourteen workers facing trial there are not themselves the objects of California capitalist fears. Their purpose is not merely to get these fourteen out of the way. Those defendants are symbols of all California labor. Every worker in the state is being tried in effigy in that courtroom.

Following the General Strike in San Francisco last year, literally thousands of arrests were made throughout California. These workers were booked on any convenient charge regardless of the reasons for their arrest. But they couldn't make those frame-ups stick. The number of convictions obtained from the mass arrests were negligible.

That gave California employers something to think about. They decided to perfect their "legal" apparatus. If laws did not exist to support their rule by force and violence, then they would make laws. Experts were set busy drafting air tight anti-labor bills. A machine was set up to railroad them through the Legislature IF POSSIBLE.

One law did exist which was designed to serve their greed; the C. S. Law. Experience had shown that convictions under the vague, sprawling terms of this law were difficult to obtain. So fourteen workers were charged with C. S. in Sacramento as a test case to establish the validity of this boss weapon. A hullabaloo of "red scare" propaganda was launched in the press to give a fake atmosphere of "aroused public opinion." The only "aroused" public this blathering represented was depraved swine like Hearst.

They want to set up a fascist apparatus without having to march it in by subsidizing a fake enforcer like Hitler in Germany. You're the one who will get it in the neck if they succeed. So it behooves you to get together with the rest of your fellow workers and stop it now. YOU CAN PREVENT THEM.

This isn't an easy job. It means organization, work, sacrifice. But if you delay it will mean twice as much struggle and suffering later.

If you believed the capitalist press, you would get the idea that the fourteen defendants in Sacramento are foreign agitators. You ought to walk into that court room and have a look at them. You would understand then that the American people are facing trial at the hands of a moneyed minority.

The only people who testified for the prosecution were hired stool pigeons and boss vigilantes. In behalf of the defense, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOOK THE STAND—THE WORKERS AND SMALL FARMERS. The defense marched such a parade of witnesses through the court that the Judge was embarrassed and prohibited any more. It amounted to a mass demonstration. In the past week, the court has chocked off all defense evidence and hastened the trial to an early close.

There is still a little time left to register your protest. Write to Judge Dal M. Lemmon and Attorney General U. S. Webb at Sacramento.

Support the United Front Conference for Repeal of the C. S. Law.

Support the coming Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in San Francisco.

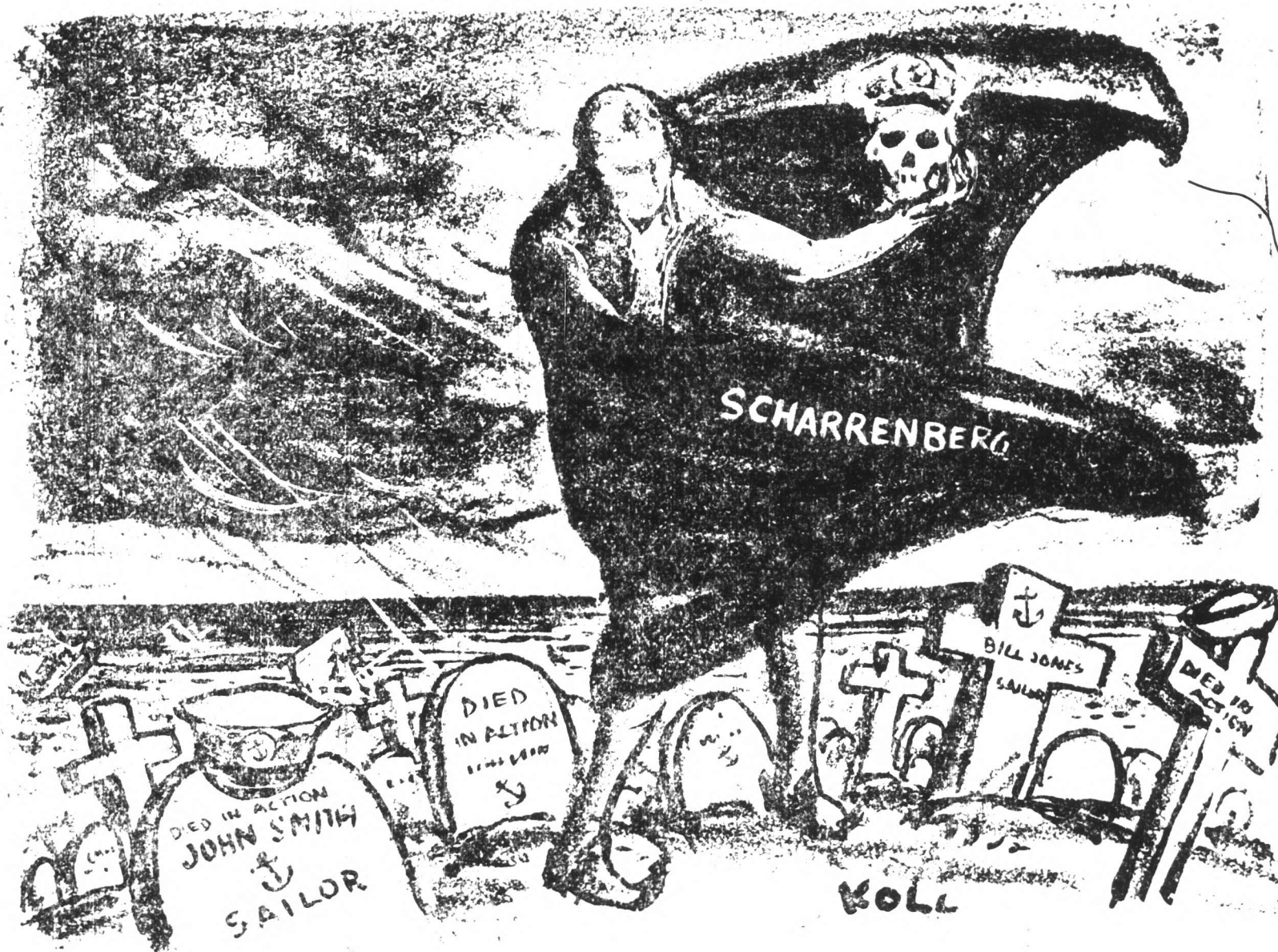
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'I WISH WE COULD HAVE A WAR.' SCHARRENBERG



Answers TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2:

1. The Paris Commune was established on March 18, 1871.

2. In 1870 the French bourgeoisie went to war against Prussia. The French army was rotten with inefficiency and corruption and suffered severe defeat at the hands of the Prussian war machine. Almost half the French army was captured and Paris was threatened. The bourgeoisie was ready to capitulate to the Prussians, but the masses organized a National Guard to defend the city. Realizing that the guns of the proletariat might soon be turned on themselves, the bourgeoisie attempted to disarm the workers. This the workers resisted, and on March 18, 1871, the Commune was proclaimed.

3. In 1871, as in the revolution of 1848, the workers and the fighting. The difference, however, lies in this: The Commune was a struggle for power on the part of the working class. It was the first attempt at proletarian dictatorship.

4. The Communards held power for 72 days. During this time it passed decrees separating the church from the state, confiscating church property, taking over the deserted factories, abolishing the payment of fines and back rent, prohibiting night work in bakeries, etc. These were the acts of a workers' government legislating in the interests of the working class.

5. One of the greatest mistakes of the Commune was that it adopted all too lenient measures with the bourgeoisie. It permitted a large part of the army and the rich to withdraw to Versailles, and allowed many antagonistic elements to remain at large, sipping on the Commune. Writing at the time of the Commune, Marx pointed out that "If they are to be defeated, it will be because of their 'immunity'." They should immediately have marched on Versailles, as soon as they had the reactionary portion of the National Guard escaped from Paris. The opportunist moment was missed on account of "consciousness." They did not want to start a civil war as if the monarchy Thiers had not already begun it with his attempt to disarm Paris.

6. The Commune failed to abolish the old state apparatus and establish one suited to the needs of a proletarian dictatorship. Although they seized the powers of the state, they tried to operate within the framework of the old state apparatus. As Marx said: "The working class cannot simply lay hold of the already-made state machinery and wield it for its own purpose." Instead, the old, unwieldy apparatus was retained, government was not organized to insure a strong proletarian dictatorship together with the unflinching suppression of the bourgeoisie.

7. Yes. The Russian Revolution of 1905 is similar in some respects. It was also a class uprising with the objective of seizing power by the working class. It is interesting to note that Lenin had the same hopeful view following the 1905 revolution that Marx had after the Paris Commune. Lenin

A LETTER FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

AN AMERICAN STUDENT IN MOSCOW

This is the first of a series of letters from Milton O'Rourke, a former University of California student, who is now studying science and philosophy in the Soviet Union.

By Milton O'Rourke.

Leningrad, Oct. 26, 1934.

Dear Comrade:

After customs inspection on the boat, the night of the twenty-fourth, we were taken in tow by "Intourist", led along the wharf to a waiting Lincoln, and driven over a bumpy cobbled street and newly asphalted one to the European Hotel. It was 11 o'clock when, after supper, I went out onto the streets and walked along the principal avenue the twenty-fifth of October Prospect.

Even though it was so late and a fine rain was falling the street was crowded with people. The movement and life and gaiety was overwhelming. Broadway (New York) on a Saturday night could compare with it only from the point of view of the number of people on the street. But on Broadway one feels the weight of boredom, and a sort of inner listlessness of the people, in spite of its glitter and holiday atmosphere. There the people seem to be out "going places" to forget something that weighs on them, something that is disagreeable and distasteful. A whoopee-tonight we live tomorrow we have a hang-over, and the next day we go back to the same old grind. I remember the tense, careless, dissipated faces, the "dead pans," the brazen, jockeying expressions, and I remember how many glassy, washed-out eyes there were in that crowd.

Nothing of the sort here. They don't shuffle; they walk—many of them almost run. You feel a new element here. Some sense of impending tragedy has been removed. The expansive spirit of the crowd was like a strong wind. . . . It was so spontaneous. For the first time I was startled by the force of it. Then I wanted to shout or sing or yell! I felt everything in me expanding—responding to it.

Some of the people hurried along intent on some thought or business. I think fully twenty per cent of them carried brief-cases. (Workers carrying brief-cases!) A few stores were still open, and they were full of men and women buying fruit, candy, groceries, beer and soda drinks. It seemed as half the people I passed were in love.

wrote: "Marx could appreciate that there were moments in history when a struggle of the masses, even in a hopeless cause, was necessary for the sake of the future education of these masses and their training for the next struggle."

8. a) The absence of a disciplined, well-knit revolutionary leadership prior to and after the establishment of the Commune.

b) Too lenient an attitude towards the bourgeoisie and the failure to take the offensive once they had seized power.

c) The failure to abolish the old state machinery and establish a strong proletarian dictatorship.

d) The revolution was not spread to other parts of France.

9. When the capitalists and their army returned to Paris they began

They held hands, walking closely, talking intimately, smiling at each other in that particular open and consuming way. Small groups stood on the street corners, laughing, chatting, watching the passersby, even singing.

Some were shabbily dressed; trousers too long or too short without a sign of having been pressed for months; cuffs frayed, heels worn over at the side; some holes, some patches, and some rags. About seventy per cent, maybe eighty, would have been considered dowdy by the least prosperous American workers. The school directors and teachers would surely lose caste in America for shabbiness. But nearly everyone was warmly dressed. A good half wore ubbers. Some of the girls had shiny, tight-fitting rubber boots that came half way up to the knee. A great number of the men, besides the hundreds of Red Army men and officers, wore knee-high boots, and good ones.

Along the side-walk on both sides of the street the throng moved, and poured over the bridge across the canal—hundreds of people adding themselves to it continually from the side streets and the exits of the many moving picture theatres. In the street one street-car train after another (three cars are hooked together) rolled by. There weren't nearly as many autos as one would find in the main street of the smaller American cities, but there were as many as on the streets of Hamburg, Germany. And at this hour of the night, big Soviet-made trucks, filled with cement, flour and sand, rumbled over the pavement. There were traffic lights on the corners—and they worked. Militiamen (the Russian police) singly and in pairs rode past on well groomed horses at intervals. There were numbers of large electric signs; one of them of the new type on which the words move continuously to form sentences.

Here was one of the largest cities in the world functioning—a little clumsily, to be sure, but housing, feeding, transporting, providing operas, ballets, symphonies and moving pictures for its citizens. And all without that "indispensable" capitalist.

one of the most vicious reigns of terror in history. In one week from May 22 and May 28 over 40,000 workers were slaughtered. Many other were sentenced to the French penal colonies—a living death.

10. Both Marx and Lenin spent considerable time studying the lessons of the Paris Commune. Lenin maintains that the new state apparatus, the Soviet, can be traced directly to the Commune. In Marx's "Civil War in France" and in Lenin's "Paris Commune" we have some of the most important material on the theory of working-class revolt and the proletarian dictatorship.

READING REFERENCES:

The Paris Commune: International Pamphlets No. 12

The Civil War in France—Karl Marx

25c

Building the Soviets in Cuba

(Condensed from an Article in The "New Masses")
By Josephine Herbst.

This article was smuggled out of Cuba after the Mendieta dictatorship and clamped down on the mails. Josephine Herbst was sent to Cuba a month ago when the "New Masses" received reports that the 1935 sugar harvest would reach an all-time low as a result of the Roosevelt Reciprocity Treaty.

Lion Alvarez, a teamster by trade, wears the silver-headed sword of a Spanish general whom he killed in the Spanish-American war. For years he worked for a big proprietor of land and mills and then, in 1920, this man tried to bribe Lion Alvarez to drive the people from "Realengo 18" and to turn the land over to him.

Instead, Alvarez began a long fight for his people and their land. He had saved several thousand dollars and he has spent it all. Convinced that the land really belonged, legally as well as morally, to the people, he and the men of "Realengo 18," some 5000 of them making with their families 15,000 people, formed an association known as Association de Productores Agrícolas del Realengo 18 y Colindantes. This association has meetings regularly in an old palm thatched shack, has officers, and at first tried legal methods.

In August, 1931, the army started to attack after Realengo men had driven out surveyors perched on mountain tops measuring the land. Lion Alvarez, at the head of some thousands of men, filled the forest, waited for the soldiers who could see the men behind the trees in the deep wood, machetes in hand. The officer at the head called out that he had orders to attack. But he was afraid to attack; there were so many trees that bullets seemed useless. At this moment, Lion Alvarez answered:

"We came to her home in the broiling sun of midday. The house has a steep, thatched roof of the sweet-smelling vitiver, its sides are palm thatch. There is one big room, earthen floor; at the end is a long pile of logs and stones; on top two railroad ties hold the fire on which sit pots. The pots are tin cans. There are few dishes in Realengo homes. Clothes are few but some huts have sewing machines, and once I saw a party of women going to a funeral all dressed up in beautifully ironed modish clothes, with bundles balanced on their heads as they walked gravely along the path. Roosters pecked at half a coconut under the table."

"Economics of Scarcity" was the keynote of the principal speakers with no exception. Not once was the possibility of increasing the standard of living of the workers and farmers mentioned as the way out of the present situation with over-production and low prices. All the various plans discussed centered around the matter of how to adjust the production or marketing of the California farm crops to a declining market.

Urges Uproot 35,000 Acres.

Outstanding among the proposals for limiting production was that put forward by A. W. Christie, field manager of the California Walnut Growers Association and formerly with the College of Agriculture of the University of California. He advocated the uprooting of 35,000 acres of bearing walnut trees. This would eliminate approximately 160,000 one-hundred-pound bags annually; which is very nearly the annual surplus. The cost of this would be \$100 per acre or \$3,500,000; to be covered by a charge of one cent per bag for a period of 6 or 7 years. Cost of controlling the market at present by means of disposal of surplus by other means than selling them on the unshelled market is 2c per bag Christie related.

These 35,000 acres which it was suggested be uprooted were these bearing but 450 pounds per acre. Just what these farmers would raise on these thousands of acres was not mentioned but representative growers from nearly all the other major farm industries in the course of their talks urged farmers to stay away from their industries as they were already overcrowded. Obviously the majority of this acreage was that of small producers who could not afford the cost of adequate fertilizer or sprays to secure high production. Here could be seen the hand of

WHERE THE PEASANTS HAVE SET UP FIRST SOVIET IN AMERICA

ed that he, too, had orders. His orders were to defend. The captain and his men withdrew from such stubborn resistance and so critical was the situation that honeyed diplomacy was tried. At Lima where a thousand Realengo men assembled and big shots of Oriente came to try democracy since force had failed, promises were made to the people of Realengo. The men went home. None of the promises have been kept. Spies have been sent in, troubles brewed, attempts have been made to bribe some of the people. The 5000 men have held out. Late, since their struggle last August in which the workers of Santiago went on sympathetic strike, they have discussed joining the National Confederation of Labor. Lion Alvarez, a very black Negro small and compact, in a blue shirt, white coat and trousers tucked into military-looking boots, is being hunted today by army guards who hope to get him thinking that if they do the struggle in Realengo will be over. They little know these people.

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In Realengo, the forgotten country, no government schools bothered to come, but struggle has come, self-conscious, determined struggle and struggle is educating the uneducated. Cuba, forgotten for all except plunder, is teaching itself. Strikes in the last two years have slowly accumulated a steady power. Denied the right to strike, the masses are striking. Denied the right to meet, the masses are meeting in secret.

PROFITS DISCUSSED BUT WELFARE IGNORED

By P. O.

LAKEPORT, Calif., March 22. While the small and middle farmers of Lake and nearby counties were at home pruning or otherwise occupied, the Northern California Marketing Institute was attended by some 150 to 200 fruit and dairy farmers—mainly large scale farmers. This fourth annual Institute held in Lakeport, was marked by contradictions in the programs advocated as well as by definite Fascist tendencies advocated. With few exceptions the speakers were all prominent leaders in the AAA set-up in California or some of the larger growers in the state.

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Fascism raising itself in this move of the bigger growers.

Great anxiety was shown by representatives of the walnut growers at the Institute over the threatened increase in production as one-third of the present acreage of 130,000 acres is not yet in full bearing. The annual production for the past three years has been 680,000 bags. This was less than the annual demand of "pre-depression" day but now while the production has increased nearly one-third the demand has dropped from 750,000 bags before to 525,000 now!

The annual surplus has the last two years been taken care of by a walnut control board controlled by the Association. It has disposed of this 30 per cent surplus but as it increases, growers all acknowledge a point will be reached where the price obtained for the grower for this surplus will not net him cost of production for the entire crop. When this surplus reaches over the 40 per cent mark Christie frankly stated that growers would force the abandonment of the control.

While most of the speakers devoted themselves to discussing the problem of controlling surpluses A. Brook, director, State Department of Agriculture, spoke on the efforts of the Department to combat the various diseases and pests attacking the California crops. When the inconsistency of this with the rest of the addresses was suggested in a question from the floor it was completely ignored.

Control By the Big Bankers.

Preparing the way for Fascism in agriculture several speakers emphasized that the day of individual liberty has surrendered to "controlled" production. John E. Pickett, editor, Pacific Rural Press, was one of the most outspoken of these advocates when he stated that we are in for compulsory control. He characterized "the only man that can be an individualist is one on a desert island alone."

Another outstanding exponent of "controlled" production was Roy Pike, owner and manager of the El Solo Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley and president of the East Bay Dairyman's League. This very able and clear "gentleman" farmer prefers the "pro-rate" to control the surplus. He sees in it fewer problems in control and administration. The "pro-rate" does not limit production but only the amount marketed. Pike feels that here one surrenders less "individual liberty" than under controlled production.

pigs and a little goat move chummi-ly around one's feet under the table. But for all their toil, no tools are here; many have never seen a plow. Hands and the machete must do the work. Home-made implements help along; a log hollowed for a pestle makes a coffee grinder. Much coffee drinking goes on in "Realengo 18," but the diet is monotonous; often there is hunger. Coffee and bananas, and malango, name and beans are a pellagra diet. All of them have chickens, but a chicken's neck is seldom wrung; they lay eggs

"Impossible to harvest the sugar without the army," say the government defenders claiming that terrorists had threatened to destroy the cane. But workers are jailed, are driven from their huts if they dare to lift their voices to ask for more wages or even the wages that are already due them. . . . Now even the foreign capitalists shiver for their investments. Profits have gone low, and under an iron rule the island strains and augs. The street in Santiago, where the Negro hero Antonio Maceo was born, is full of ruins and open sewers, but the walls are scrawled with "Down with Batista. Down with imperialism. All out for the general strike." School buildings are rotting, but from their doors hundreds of thousands of students have streamed in an unprecedented strike movement. They asked for education and they received an army.

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The only address of the Institute that showed any understanding of the basic problem as one of raising standards of both farmers and workers by attacking the problem of distribution was that of Dr. P. R. Wilcox, Extension Specialist in Marketing, University of Calif. He stated that he was not a believer in the "economics of scarcity" but felt that we must produce more, not less. We can't have more if we destroy what labor and money gave.

Destroy 750,000 Tons of Peaches.

According to Wilcox 750,000 tons of cling peaches were destroyed in 1934 while people were hungry. At the same time we can't expect 11,000 growers to supply the population and lose money; these problems need the attention of our entire society. The solution must benefit both producer and consumer.

Other speakers were Wm. P. Darsie, one of the largest pear and asparagus growers in the state; E. A. Stokdyk, president, Bank for Cooperatives; A. J. McFadden, vice-president, California Walnut Growers' Association and chairman, California Prorate Commission. Without exception the speakers were either gentlemen farmers or administrators of the AAA which has caused tens of thousands of small and middle farmers throughout the country to lose their homes and life earnings.

Throughout the session there was manifest a lack of clarity in the basic issue of distribution giving both the farmer and the worker as the ultimate consumers a higher purchasing power. Here, too, the tools of Fascism in agriculture showed themselves in the form of the rich, powerful and able farmers who are foisting on the smaller growers of the state compulsory controlled production.

Farmers of California! Take action in your farm organizations against the measures that are forcing you to the wall. Demand that before farm production is curtailed that the workers and farmers Unemployment and Insurance Bill 791 be passed. Demand full compensation from the government for all produce or livestock destroyed.

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